The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,332—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1891.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th Jan.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	31st ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About 1891.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	15th Jan.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	29th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12th, 1891

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 139

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th Jan. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100 500	18th Feb., 1891.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th January, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 14th January.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on 17th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 18th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS.' KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare fro h Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

S. S. KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS STEAMER, one of the finest Steamers coming out East, and fitted up with Electric Light, has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers, and WILL SAIL for ANTWERP about the 22nd inst. Passage, Rs. 325.
Apply to AGENTS—
KILLICK, NIXON AND CO.,
or CAPTAIN on Board.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
ASIA	3,560	J. Laird	27th Jan.

THE above Steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian Trade, and has every comfort for First-class Passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BACON, READY COOKED.

A VERY Delicate and Tasty Relish for Breakfast, &c., to be eaten cold.
In Tins of about 2lbs., Rs. 2 per Tin.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED CREAM MILK.

THIS is Fresh Milk, without the addition of Sugar. For Infants and Invalids it is strongly recommended by Medical Men as being far superior to any Milk obtainable in India.
Unsweetened Cream Milk .....per tin Rs. 0 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.
TREACHER'S MAJOR GREYS, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.
TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.
Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class o shoeing done.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.
These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India: large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw,	per box of 100	1	12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw.	,, 100	1	12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1	14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape	,, 100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 100	1	14
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	2	4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	,, 100	2	2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 100	3	0

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3	8
,, ,, No. 2, ,, ,,	3	4
,, ,, No. 3, ,, ,,	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION, 20TH JAN. 1891.

FELLOWS' GOWNS, Bombay.
FELLOWS' SCARFS, Bombay.
College Caps, Hoods, Gowns for Graduates of most Universities made to order.

WATSON AND CO.,
ROBE MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is to natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-3.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand),

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into this country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co.'s
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

PRODUCES a Clear and Beautiful Complexion, and removes all Roughness, Redness, Freckles, Tan, and all other Blemishes of the Skin.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A PART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy being necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"Not for an age, but for all time."

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

ENJOYS no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm and, we venture to say, a permanent hold on public favour. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected by a delightful process of effusion, which instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside.
Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk, and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fairy fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet.
The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.
Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s
BLOOD MIXTURE

ENRICHES the Blood, and cleanses it from all Impurities arising from any cause whatsoever. It restores the Tone and Strength of the System when debilitated by Disease or the Enervating Effects of the Climate.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS

Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY.

THE

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD., OF BOMBAY,

HAVE JUST UNPACKED

a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS, of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

PRICES: Striking Hours and Half-Hours ..... Rs. 225
PRICES: Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ..... ,, 300

CLOCKS

of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

MUNK'S MAGNETIC
ASTHMA BALSAM.

"But there is more in me than thou understandest." Dr. Bartholow says:—"It gives relief in few minutes" in all kinds of

ASTHMA.

Either dry or humid, attended with expectoration and suffocations, difficult breathing, disturbed Respiration and wheezing sound.—Price Rs. 2.

PUKKA RUSMA.

An efficient New Preparation for the removal of superfluous Hairs without staining the Skin.
In Globe Glass Stoppered Bottles, Re 1.

"I am as true as truth's simplicity."

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC.

A Special Cure for Fevers, Ague, Headache, Chill Fevers, Continuous Fevers, Intermittent Fevers, Epidemic Fevers, Remittent Fevers, Dumb Ague, and all diseases caused by

MALARIA.

Is a great neutraliser of Malarial Poison from the system. "The first bottle I got from you made a different man altogether. The men in my company couldn't make out what I got for the cure."
(Signed.) A. ETHERTON,
Kampty.
Price per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

☞ DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
Can be had of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. BEYNON and Co.; Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co., &c.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW CLUB "SEMI DRESS" DINING JACKET.

"COMFORT with LOUNGE."

RS. 40, 45, 50.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

RUGS AND MAUDS.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THE "GLEN" RUG	Each	11	8	THE "ROYAL" MAUD	Each	28	8
"Snowden"	,,	15	8	"Albert"	,,	35	0
"Gloucester"	,,	18	8	"Imperial"	,,	35	0
"Dale"	,,	18	8	"Argyle"	,,	35	0
"Celtic"	,,	30	0	"Mackenzie"	,,	35	0
"Reversible"	,,	35	0	"Farquharson"	,,	35	0

REVERSIBLE PLUSH RUGS—
(Plain and Fancy).....Each Rs. 36 and 40

BLANKETS AND PILLOWS.

FINE WHITE WITNEY	Pr Pr.	18	8	EIDERDOWN PILLOWS	Each	6	8
Extra Large	,,	25	0	Do.	Do. ,,	8	8
Scarlet	,,	18	8	Do.	Do. ,,	9	8
,, Extra Large	,,	25	0	Feather	Do. ,,	8	
Eiderdown Quilts	,,	25	0	Horse Hair	Do. ,,	8	8
,, Satin	,,	45	0	Cotton	Do. ,,	1	0

LARGEST AND BEST CHOICE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

MR. LOCKHART'S GREAT JUBILEE PICTURE.

THE REPRODUCTION in Photogravure of this Picture, containing 290 PORTRAITS of those present at HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE CEREMONIAL in Westminster Abbey, is now on view at

MESSRS. THACKER & CO.'S

The original Picture, painted by Mr. Lockhart for Her Majesty, is 12 feet by 8. The Reproduction, which gives all the Portraits almost as Faithfully as the Original, is 39 inches by 26 inches.

THACKER & CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HOME OF INCESSANT MIRTH AND MUSIC.
ONLY FOUR MORE PERFORMANCES IN BOMBAY.
LAST NIGHT (BUT THREE) LAST NIGHT.
AND CONTINUED TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
A COMBINATION OF STAR ARTISTES.
The most complete satisfaction expressed by
The Public who have Patronised,
The Press who have Criticised.
EVERYONE PLEASED, AND WE ARE DELIGHTED.
LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT GREAT PROGRAMME.
Grouping the Colours with Tableau of Britannia.

MISS MAY HABGOOD
Will play Grand Fantasia on American Airs, introducing the Banjo, The Old Folks at Home, YANKEE DOODLE, &c.
HUDSON'S GREAT SPECIALTY "FUNERAL'S TO-MORROW."
COLVILLE'S GRAND RECITATION, "KISSING CUPS RACE."
The Screaming Sketches,
"IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE," "LOVE," "DIVORCE," "POISON."
And New Ballads, Duets, Joices, Dances, &c., &c.
Admission as usual. Box Office.—SOUNDY & Co.
Smiling begins 9 p. m.
THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME TO-MORROW EVENING.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.
BENEFIT TO MISS MAY HABGOOD,
The Brilliant Solo Pianiste and Accompaniste.
Under the immediate Patronage and Presence of Their Excellencies,
LORD AND LADY HARRIS
AND A PARTY FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.
MISS LONSDALE, at 10 p.m.
SKATING, 8-30 to 10 p.m., and 10-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission, Re. 1.
CALICO CARNIVAL POSTPONED UNTIL the 28th.

PHONOGRAPH.

A LECTURE
WITH EXPERIMENTS ON THE PHONOGRAPH
will be delivered in the
NOVELTY THEATRE
On THURSDAY, 22nd Instant,
BY MR. HERBERT LAUGHTON.
The Lecture will be illustrated by the Optical Lantern.
DR. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
has kindly consented to take the Chair.
To commence at 9 p.m.
Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. SHOOKER ABRAHAM is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our FIRM.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS will CLASS, AGE, and MEASURE HORSES at the Mahalaxmee Race Course, on SATURDAY, 31st January, at 9 a.m.
PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assistant Secretary,
W. I. T. Club.
Bombay, 13th January, 1891.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.

No. 1—6 by 4 by 2½ in. Rs. 15 | No. 4—10 by 6 by 4 in. Rs. 23
" 2—7½ by 4½ by 3 in. " 18 | " 5—11 by 6½ by 4½ in. " 25
" 3—9 by 5½ by 3½ in. " 21 | " 6—12 by 7 by 5 in. " 28
No. 7—14 by 8 by 5 in. .. .. Rs. 33

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

AIR GUNS!
AIR GUNS!!

In cases, Rs. 30 each.

MORENAS & Co.,

Price List free on application.

BIRD ~~CAGES~~!
BIRD CAGES!!

In Great Variety, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 20 each.

MORENAS & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Price List free on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW CHEROOTS.
NEW CIGARS.
NEW TOBACCOS.
NEW CIGARETTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED OUT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is respectfully requested to the above *bona fide* announcement.

CHEROOTS.—Fresh Cheroots of the finest and choicest Trichinopoly Tobacco to be had, pure and unadulterated. Trial orders solicited.

CIGARS—The latest additions to stock in this direction are the celebrated "SPOTTED CABANAS" and the equally popular "KAISERS" and "FLOR DE COROMANDELS."

TOBACCOS.—Fresh Shipment of "GOLDEN NATURAL LEAF," direct from the United States, just opened out, also choice Parcels of "PIONEER," "OLD RIP," "OLD JUDGE," "THREE CASTLES," and "GOLDEN CLOUD," in Superb Condition.

CIGARETTES.—The Celebrated VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN Brand; fresh case arrived per last Mail Steamer. The large and increased demand for these Cigarettes conclusively proves the appreciation they are held in by all discriminating Smokers.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
ALSO JUST TO HAND.
SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1891 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Second Day of February next at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1891.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 BALES FULLY-GOOD NEW BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Jadowjee Rogowjee, by order of Mr. Hurnunddroy Foolchund and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Brown Brothers—
100 full-pressed bales, fully-good new Bengal cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BOREBHAT, AT GIRGAUM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owners, Messrs. Pranjeewandas Gordhundas and Jumnadass Luloobhoy, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—
All that piece of ground, with the messuage and building standing thereon, being part of an oart called Borebhat, in Girgaum, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old Nos.769 and 679, new No.3983, old Survey No.516, and new Survey No. 7705, and by the Municipality under old No. 592, and present Ward No. 720, and Street No. 14, which said piece of land, messuage, tenement and hereditaments are situate on the east side of a public passage, and are bounded on the north by a public passage known as Borebhat Lane, and on the east by Cow Lane, on the south by the property formerly of Mucconed Balajee, but now of Luxmon Muccond, and on the west by the said passage, and were formerly owned by and were in the occupation of Hurrichund Chintamon, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the owners.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATHARPACADY IN MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Manockjee Muncherjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Domingo Vincent De Souza, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of November, 1837, the undermentioned landed properties, viz:—
LOT 1.—All that piece of fazendari ground, with the messuage or bungalows standing thereon, situate at Matharpacady in Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 409 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Francisco Gonsalves, on the west by the property of the said D. V. De Souza, on the north by the public passage, and on the south partly by the property of L. M. De Souza and partly by the public passage, and assessed under ward No. 5914 and street No. 34.
LOT 2.—All that piece of fazendari ground, with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Matharpacady in Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts, bounded and on the east by the property of D. V. DeSouza, on the west by the property of G. V. De Souza, on the north by public passage, and on the south by the property of the said D. V. De Souza and assessed under ward No. 5913 and street No. 33.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, near the Tramway Terminus, by order of the Administratrix of the estate of the late Joze Mariano de Cruz, blackwood and teakwood carved, and plian household furniture, glass and crockery, pictures, lamps, jewellery, silk and cotton dresses, &c.
The above will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF valuable landed property at Bandora, on the south side of St. Andrew's Church.

On SUNDAY next, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the equitable mortgagee Mr. Manockjee Muncherjee, and on account and at the risk and with the consent of the mortgagor Mr. Domingo Vincent De Souza, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of ground together with the bungalow, hereditaments and premises, now under erection standing thereon, situate at Bandora, on Ranwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Salsette, district Thana Zilla, Salsette, under survey No. 305, pot No. 5, admeasuring 14 3-4 guntas, equivalent to 1428 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Chothewalla, on the west by the public road, on the north by the Ranwar road, and on the south by the public lane, and the said property now in the possession of the said D. V. de Souza.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY next, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. T. Wilson & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebrahim.

		cwt.	gr.	lb.
About 45 bags copper rivets of sizes wg		19	3	11
" 20 bundles leather belting of sizes wg	4	1	0	
" 58 " copper nails each 1 & 5 lbs	3	2	0	
140 lengths wrought iron tubes ½ inch	1960 feet.			
122 " " ¾ "	1708 "			
25 " " 3 "	350 "			
110 " galvanized tubes ½ "	1540 "			
67 " " ¾ "	938 "			

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at a godown in 2nd Carpenter Street, by order of Messrs. T. Wilson & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebrahim.

90 lengths wrought iron pipes	2 in.	1260 feet.
98 "	1¼ in.	1372 feet.
21 " galvanized	3 in.	294 feet.
25 "	2½ in.	100 feet.

1300 firebricks.
8 casks Gillingham Portland cement.
4 " Galvanized screws.
5 plain zinc plates, 9' by 3" by ¼" each, cwt.
900 stone breakers, hammers, 20 cwt., 10 lbs.
2 casks bitumen 8 cwt.
2 perforated zinc sheets, 8 by 3.
1 cask ghee, 5 cwt.
6 pump hides, wg. cwt. 1-2-12.
1 bundle spun yarn, cwt 4.
1 box packets of blue paint.
100 Yankee beaters, each 7 lbs.
20 empty drums of boiled linseed oil.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

STUDIO TENT FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Oval, opposite the Wellington Fountain—
1 Studio tent, 21 feet long 15' by 15'.
The tent will be pitched and will be on view a week before sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora at the foot of the Hill, opposite the bungalow lately occupied by the Boarding School, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, carpets, fancy pictures and Hink's table and hanging lamp, &c., the property of W. S. OVEN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN AND RIPON ROADS, BYCULLA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khatri Noor Mahomed Hajee Soomar, the undermentioned valuable landed properties, viz:—
On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m.
LOT No. 1.—All that piece of land with the two messuages or chawls or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon situate at New Town, near Dunkan Road, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, fronting on the said road, on the south side thereof, containing by admeasurement 300 and six ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2, new No. 16012, old Survey No 4465 and new Survey No. 5636, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 72 and 73, and now under street Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, and ward No. 7913, and under street Nos. 21, 23, 25, and ward No, 7914, and bounded on the east by the property of Ashina Cammattee, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the public road called Oomercady Sewer Street aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Malappa Harriba and Dada Luxuman, and which said dwelling-houses and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Khatri Noor Mahomed Haji Soomar.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.
LOT No. 2.—All those two several pieces of Fazendari ground, admeasuring 611 and 336 square yards, with the chawl, situate at Agripada, in Byculla, near the old race course, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Mahadeo and Abdool Rahiman, on the west by the house of Gangadin, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and the chawl of Nagoo Sayajee, and the vacant ground of Chand Kasai, and on the south by the houses of Tribhowandas Vithuldas and Cassum.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Calcutta-built Stanhope mail phaeton, by Dykes and Co., for both single and pair, with pole, shafts and bar.
1 Madras-built high wheeled dog-cart, by Simpson and Co., suitable for a single horse or tandem.
1 English-built C. Spring Victoria by Kinross with self-acting hood.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 14, 1891.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS
FOR SALE AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 349, High Holborn London. Eng.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 48 for one year; 25 for 6 months; 13 for 3 months; Re. 1 a month in advance, postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD WATCHES SPECTACLES, RINGS, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, opposite to the Old Secretariat, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., a splendid and valuable assortment of gold watches for ladies and gentlemen, comprising chronographs, minute and quarter reapter, automatic keyless hunting and half-hunting, and studded with valuable gems on engraved, engine-turned and enamelled cases, by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., and others, being a fitting opportunity to avail themselves to secure the best description of watches, very fancy and delicate gold spectacles, folders and riding bows, a pair of earrings and a broach studded with diamonds and safya, and some fancy rings studded with pearls, rubies, &c.
Catalogues are ready, and the watches, &c., are on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 14, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4. FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SILK CLOTH, JUBHLAS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BORDERS, CUPBOARDS, SMALL PEARLS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Valabhji Devchand and Pragji Devchand, carrying on business together in partnership in Bombay, under the style of Valabhji Devchand and Valabhji Pragji, adjudged insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, 1891, and on succeeding day, at 1 P. M., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, consisting pieces rolls, and cut pieces of coloured, striped, white and flowered silk cloth of sorts, jubhlas, ejars, handkerchiefs, laces, borders, measuring yards, cupboards, globe, lamps looking glass, mattresses, pillows, carpet, brass lamp, boxes, inkstands, old clothes, treasury chest, small pearls, &c.
Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate consisting of watch, gold stone, silk handkerchiefs, velvetines, coloured cloth, dhoties, coats, caps, cloves, lota, coal, planks, shoe, keys, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will on the undermentioned dates sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner Mr. Karmali Joosub Datooani the following properties in two lots:—
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th JANUARY 1891, at 4 p. m.
LOT NO. 1.
All that piece or parcel of Fazunda-1 land, containing by admeasurement 339 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or building house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward B, No., 3028, street Nos. 396, 398, and all of which premises are situate in Pallo Gully, near Chinch Bunder, otherwise called Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north partly by sweepers' passage and partly by the property of Bhimjee Punja, and on or towards the south partly by the sweepers' passage and partly by the house of Kessowji Jadowji, and were formerly in the occupation of Ibrahimbhoy Hassumbhoy and are none in that of the said Karmali Joosub Datooani and his tenants.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th JANUARY 1891, at 4 P. M.
LOT NO. 2.
All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land, containing by admeasurement 143 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, building or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward B, No. 3327 (1), and street Nos. 24, all of which premises are situate in Oomercary 1st Row, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the vacant ground, belonging to Cursetjee Sorabjee and on or towards the south by the public road, and were formerly in the occupation of Ebrahimbhoy Hussenbhoy and now of the said Kurmali Joosub Datooani and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodhar and Jamsetji, the vendors' Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 14, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Meadow Street.
1 case embroidered nett white.
1 case embroidered muslin white.
1 case granadine.
1 case gold embroidered sarrics,
1 case woolen shawls.
1 case superfine broad cloth.
1 case white long cloth.
1 case 100 pieces woolen shawls.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English-made perambulators and bassinets, also a choice assortment of Austrian bentwood furniture, marble clocks, timepieces, &c.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale room, in Meadow Street, an invoice of very valuable and handsome English-made perambulators and bassinets of new patent springs with rubber tyre, also an invoice of Austrian bentwood furniture, comprising of sofas, reclining couches, easy and rocking chairs, revolving, arm and without arm and dining room chairs, piano stools, round table and teapoys with marble tops, flower pot stands, music stools.
An invoice of bronze statues, marble timepieces, clocks, watches, &c.
One genuine Chubb's cash box.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One brau new the celebrated "Chime" organ, by Cornish and Co., of U S A. with 5 octaves, 14 stops, sub-bass, 2 octave couplers, and 2 knee swells.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, January 14, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th February next, at 1 pm, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handseme blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. E. HART, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.
On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.
AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at No. 3, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, fancy table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings in gilt frame, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts & Co., with balls, cues, &c., very handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of C. T. H. MELL, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 p.m.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 scoond-hand strong Victoria in good order.
1 strong four seated open carriage.
1 handsome strong landau.
1 strong Flu bitten Grey Arab Horse, 7 years, quiet in harness.
1 stong chesnut Arab galloway.
1 strong pony cart.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the superb household furniture and effects, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by "Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites of drawing room boudoir, and bed room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest art fabrics of the finest quality, a billiard table with fittings, including a telescopic chandelier of six kerosine storm and pankah proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps and mahogany combination cabinet by "John Roberts and Co.," very handsome porcelain ware of the finest quality, hand painted, very rich finest quality, Persian and Brussel's carpets, a first rate rich-toned semi-grand Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, valuable clocks in bronze, a large 8-day clock, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table and wall lamps, one handsome strong English-built cariolette buggy on C. spring by "Windover," one handsome English-built dog-cart by "Hooper & Simmons," one handsome strong bay Arab horse, "Bedwin," 6 years old, 15-1, dark points, goes very well in harness and will make a good charger, one very handsome strong bay Australian horse, "Goldsborough" 7 years old, 16 hands, is a clean thoroughbred, his father won the Melbourne Cup, and is a most handsome and finest shape waler in the country, perfect temper and very quiet in saddle, will make an invaluable charger for Horse Artillery or General Officer, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
N. B.—The horses and carriages will be sold at 2 p.m. on the day, and the garden on the second day at 5 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns of sorts, begonias, crotons, roses, stephanotis, orchids, palm, &c., &c., the property of E. S. LUARI, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, January 14, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Filloscile, crewel, and knitting Silk and Wool of the best maker, hosiery, millinery, &c., &c., at Esplanade Road, next to R. Ditmar, Esq.'s Lamp Warehouse.
Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at Esplanade Road, next to R. Ditmar, Esq.'s Lamp Warehouse.
A quantity of filloscile, crewel, and knitting silk and wool of the best maker, hosiery and millinery, consisting of silk cord and tassels, ribbons, lace, cross-stich, white and cream canvas, velvet, coloured embroidery, cotton, coloured blankets, gurnsey, woollen and cotton socks and stockings, dress materials, Roman satin, bone, wood, and steel knitting pins, crochet hooks, paper borders, slippers and cushion paper patterns, night-dress bags, perfumery, glass door cupboards, show cases, &c., &c.
The property will be on view from Monday, the 12th inst.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
100 kegs Almeria grapes.
2 " bicarbonate of soda.
1 case brown half hose.
3 " gurnsey and pants.
2 " colored cotton flannel.
2 " printed scarves.
2 " susy cloth.
5 " white shirtings.
8 " " mulls and jacconets.
11 " " nunsooks.
13 bales grey dhooties.
30 " " shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 12, 1891.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on Application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
REST ..... " 215,333

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSIT for 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES.
FOR
HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic Plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 30th September, 1890, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after 15th January, 1891, on presentation of the coupons at the office here.

By order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th January, 1891.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Veterinary Surgeon J. H. STEEL are requested to forward the same, without delay, to Captain C. F. BAXTER, 2nd Gloster Regt., President of Committee of Adjustment.

HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.
(VEREIN HAMBURGER ASSECURADEURE.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS to Survey and Adjust all Claims for damage (general and particular average) to Ships and Cargo insured by the above Association.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for FLATTENING SLOPES of Rock Cuttings in the Ghat portion of the Nandicanawa Division.
Tenders will be received up to 25th January, 1891. They should be sent in a sealed cover headed
"Tenders for——"
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

A. H. MACKENZIE,
Resident Engineer, Krishna Division.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office VictoriaTerminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 11 lots of Ashes now lying in the Locomotive Works yard at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of tender and before delivery is given.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th December, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, offers for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 250 tons of each Broken Pot Sleepers, and Cast Iron Chairs, now lying at Warl Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Asiatic Banking Corporation					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	940
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	925
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Chartre Bank	80,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Chartered Mercantile	20,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	20	495
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	75
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	2½pr.ct.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. Limited	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	975
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	820
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	40	630
Howard and Bullough	1,800	800	800	25	565
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	840
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	930
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	235
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	85
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	185
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	900
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	300 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,202½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	9	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00.	70	1,620
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	10½
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	17½
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	710
Oriental	5,725	£25	£25	10	385
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	1½
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,110
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	35	1,425
Shoiapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,340
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,400	1,000	1,000	40	575
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Milla	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	2,000	200	200	10	220
Back Bay Baths	750	150	150	7½	160
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	24
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	925
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	325
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	20½	255
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	75
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	(1,000	N dvd	2,200
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	890
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	£1,250	1,250	7	1,980xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	325
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	375
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	135
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	505
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	5500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,980	1,980	45 dvd	380
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					197½
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	075
French	515	8,500	8,500	150	625
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	30	410xd
Hemraj Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	155
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	280	450	450	54	425
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	520
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Munmar M	3,125	400	200	Rs. 40	4461
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	172½
New Indian	1,200	200	500	45	550
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	87½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	602	500	500	40	410
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,100xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	425
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	210
	—	,000		Rs. 80	740

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	—	do.	421

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold		Rs. 20-12
China Leaf		„ 21-2
Pekin Bar Gold, New		„ 20-8
Do. Old		„ 20-14
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch		„ 20-13
English Sovereigns		„ 13-2
Do. Dragons		„ 13-1
Bar Silver 17	Betterness	„ 108-8
Bar Silver 17	Do.	„ 108-10
Spoon Silver		„ 103

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Hudson's Surprise Party, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Lancashire (s), from Newcastle; John Sanderson (s), Shields; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; Teheran (s), Hongkong; and Lioness (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th :—H. M. S. Turquoise, for Colombo. Yesterday :—Knight. of St. John (s), for Rangoon; Brema (s), Havre; and Lancing (ship), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Brema left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Teheran entered the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Kurrachee, at 6-30 a.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the Bombay General Post office on Friday, the 16th instant, at 10 a. m.

THE LADIES' GYMKHANA DANCE.—As the Scottish concert has been fixed for the 21st instant the subscription dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana has been postponed to the 22nd.

THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE.—The annual *soiree* of the Cercle Litteraire is announced to be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on the evening of the 7th February next, at nine o'clock.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB.—There will be a general meeting of the members of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club to elect office-bearers for the coming year, at 5-15 p.m., at the Apollo Bunder Rooms.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—Luxmee, a Hindu woman, aged 30, a teacher in Khatwadi, had her clothes set on fire while cooking, and was severely burned from head to foot. She lies in a precarious state in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—Mr. Hudson's stay at the Novelty is now almost at a close, Saturday night terminating the present season, which has on the whole been very successful. It is needless to say anything further about the company, except that this evening another change of programme is announced; a feature of which will, as usual, be Mrs. Hudson's performance of a brilliant selection on the pianoforte.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—Dhanu Bhavu, a Hindu, aged 28, an operative in the Colaba Mill, had his left hand accidentally caught by some revolving machinery, and was so seriously injured as to lead to its amputation. —Krishna bin Dawaji, another Hindu, aged 22, an ordinary labourer, residing at Dongri, while going down a stair missed his footing and fell, fracturing his left leg. He is detained in the same hospital for treatment.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following business will be transacted :—(1) To consider a proposal made by Mr. H. Littledale, that the Society should endeavour to introduce into the neighbourhood of Bombay the chukor, black partridge, Bengal florican, and various game birds found in other parts of the country, as well as several of the African antelopes, which might thrive in India; (2.) Miscellaneous notes.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Panchvati, Nasick, 2,902 patients were treated in the month of December last. Amongst them, 2,217 were Hindoos, 578 Mahomedans, and 107 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 441 were from Panchvati, 1,215 from Nasick, and 461 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 6 were from Panchvati, 441 from Nasik, and 131 were from other villages. 32 surgical operations were performed at the dispensary during the month.

AN IMPUDENT THIEFT.—Yakub Sher Mahomed was employed as a tailor under one Mahomed Malana along with several other dhurzis to work some pieces of embroidery and the accused pretended to have lost his portion; but the employer, being suspicious, called in the police, who found the stolen piece of embroidery tightly wound round the thigh of the accused. Even then the accused stoutly denied fraudulent intention and swore that it must have got entangled unknown to him as he sat on the ground. On being placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday, the accused was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN NORMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. Allan Turner, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Messrs. Cheap Jack and Company, who charged Captain Norman with cheating, and informed the Court that the case had been settled between the parties. It was a compoundable offence, and he offered no evidence. His Worship discharged the defendant. Inspector Briscoe stated that he had received a letter from Delhi for the arrest of Captain Norman on a charge of cheating at that place. Since then another communication had been received stating that the accused could be discharged. The Magistrate intimated to the inspector that the Commissioner of Police could act upon that communication and release the accused.

THEFT OF A CART-LOAD OF WOOD.—Hurri Cariji, George Anderson, and Sai, an ayah, were charged with acting in collusion in the clandestine removal of a cart-load of wood, the property of one Gulab Khan Elihibux. In their defence the first accused owned to hiring the cart, but he neither helped to load the cart, nor did he accompany it. The second accused said he obliged the ayah in loading the cart, but he did not bother to ask whose wood it was. The ayah served another sahib. The third accused acknowledged having hired the cart and coolies. It was not her own wood, but she had asked her mistress for it, and paid transport charges. On the case being disposed of by the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday, the first accused was sentenced to fifteen days' hard labour, and the second to one month's. The woman was discharged.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE AT BANDORA.—Last evening some excitement was created amongst the passengers of the 5-30 p.m. train by an accident of a most unusual character. When about fifty yards outside the station the engine slipped off the metals, bringing the train to a standstill. The pointsman states that he turned on the points, but that they did not answer. Telegraphic messages were at once despatched to the Parel Workshops, when Mr. Howick, the Loco. Foreman, with a band of twenty-five fitters with all the necessary implements, at once started for the scene of the accident in a truck. No time was lost, and the workmen at once set to, but the work of lifting the engine, which was 50 tons in weight, was no easy one. The jacks were adjusted and the engine was lifted by degrees, but not till nearly 9 p.m. No material damage was done to the engine.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.—The Sorosis Club gave an "At Home" on Saturday last, at which about three hundred were present. The rooms and verandas were elaborately decorated with palms, plants, flowers, banners, Chinese lanterns and fairy lamps. This is the first public reception the club has given—parents and family relatives only being invited to the anniversary; which was held in August last. The Club may now be properly considered as fairly launched—as an established fact. It has won for itself an honored position. Its members are enthusiastic and loyal, its friends appreciative and kind. Her Excellency Lady Harris was present, and listened attentively to Miss Serene M. Cursetjee, who in a few words told of the origin and history of the Bombay Sorosis Club. Her Excellency replied very kindly, and said she would endeavour to drop in at some of the regular meetings. A Guzerathi song for Lady Harris, written for the occasion by Mr. Pherozesha, was sung by the Parsee ladies. Miss Ballard, Mrs. Seervai, and Miss Carpentar sang. Miss B. Palankote and Miss Mithibai Khambatta played piano solos. Lady Harris thanked them for their music, and said to Miss Ballard it had been a long time since she had heard such good singing as hers. Mrs Mylne, Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mrs. Budroodin Tyabjee, the Misses Tyabjee, the Misses Kabrajee, and a number of other distinguished Hi doo and Parsee ladies, as well as English and American, were present, and were all united in their endeavours to make the first reception of the Sorosis bright and pleasant. Several new names were handed in for membership. The Club sang the "Good-bye" hymn for Lady Harris, who asked for a copy of the words to take away with her.

THE ALLEGED ARAB REVOLUTIONIST.—Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Superintendent of the Additional Police, yesterday charged on remand Shaik Abdulla bin Shaik Umar, described on the charge-sheet as an Arab trader and a native of Hydramaut in Arabia, with attempting to excite by words on the 12th ultimo, feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, in contravention to section 124A of Act 45 of 1860. The prisoner appeared considerably reduced since his last appearance before the Magistrate, and seemed to be in a state of despondency, allowing his head to drop whilst standing at the bar. The Prosecutor in asking for a remand said, the prisoner was charged under two different Acts. In the first charge the sanction of Government, or rather the instructions of Government, were required whether the case should be proceeded with or not. The man had been under medical observation and was professed to be sane. The Commissioner of Police intended making a reference to Government for instructions, and until the receipt of those instructions the prosecution wished that the case might be adjourned. The Magistrate accordingly remanded the case until the 27th instant for the purpose of applying to Government as to what steps should be taken in the matter. The Prosecutor further applied to the Court for permission to search the prisoner's house, as he had been informed the man had certain articles concealed there which belonged to other persons. It was also alleged that the accused had prepared his will before going to the mosque. His Worship thought it better that a short information should be laid, before issuing the warrant, and offered no objection to the application.

A DANGEROUS CLASS OF MENDICANTS.—Mr. A. J. Mody, Chowpatty, relates some sensational particulars about a dangerous class of religious mendicants presently roaming through the streets of Bombay. He writes as follows :—For some time past a gang of mendicants, known as *bairagis*, their bodies rubbed with ashes, and painted with yellow stripes, wearing long shaggy hair, and a *zolee* hanging over their shoulders, have been prowling about the city, frightening women and children whom they may find alone, and even going as far as to commit robberies. Under the rags in which they are clad they carry sharp knives, and other dangerous instruments which they say are essential for their *jaries*. They describe themselves as disciples of great *rishis*, whose abodes are on the Himalayas, and pretend to be fortune-tellers. Noon appears to be their favourite time for working. Taking advantage of females being alone in their houses at that hour, they appear before them, and, taking advantage of their weakness, cut their hair, and depart, leaving the foolish women frightened and astonished. If any resistance is offered, they never hesitate to threaten and to make use of the dangerous weapons which, as I said above, they have hidden among their rags. Thus, those men have of late created much trouble, and the mere mention of their name is a terror to many women and children. They are even bold enough to attempt to practise their wiles on men, but on children their behaviour is brutal. This is proved by a recent atrocious act committed by a mendicant of the tribe. A few weeks ago, about mid-day, a pretty little girl, aged about 11, daughter of a respectable Parsee merchant residing in the Fort, was playing alone at a little distance from her parents' house, when a rascally *bairagi* approached the girl and finding her alone cut off the whole of the poor child's beautiful golden-coloured hair, at the same time threatening the innocent child that he would come and kill her in the night time if she were to disclose who had committed the deed. The child ran home in a state of terror and dropped unconscious. When she recovered she told what had happened, and then fainted again. Medical aid was sought, and the unfortunate child was treated with every possible care and attention, but alas! after ten days of fever caused by terror, the poor little soul breathed her last. This is only one instance of the cruelties perpetrated by those men, and I have no doubt there are many others who could relate similar incidents. It is to be hoped the police authorities will take such steps in the matter as are necessary to stop this evil, and thus save poor and innocent persons falling into the hands of such scoundrels.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions, paid into the Bank of Bombay, are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Esa bin Khalifa	300	0	0
Total Rs...	300	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	71,759	6	6
Grand Total Rs...	72,059	6	6

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th January 1891.

BHATINDA-BIKANIR RAILWAY.

THE following has been sent to us for publication :—

Among the many schemes for New Railways that have been proposed there is one that appears to have been overlooked. A glance at any maps of India will show how useful this line would be in many ways. The line I allude to is one from Bhatinda to Bikanir running in a north-westerly direction from the latter place.

The length from Bikanir to Jodhpore is in progress and should be constructed for a broad gauge, if this proposal be entertained.

Were the present railway from Jodhpore to Ahmedabad converted into the broad gauge, a direct broad gauge line would then be given, in an almost straight line from Peshawar to Bombay, *via* Lahore, Firozpur, Bhatinda, Bikanir, Jodhpore and Ahmedabad. The length from Firozpur to Bhatinda will be converted within a short time.

And further, should the line from Bikanir to Kotri ever be made, the present project would give the shortest route to Karachi, from Peshawar and Simla, &c., even were the Bhatinda-Bhawalpur line laid down.

The line from Bhatinda to Bikanir offers no difficulties and lies in the right direction for negociating the sand hills of the Bikanir desert.

In 1882-83 it constructed 23 miles of broad guage railway, from Raewind junction to Ganda Singh Wallah, at a cost of about Rs. 37,000 a mile. Taking the cost at Rs. 40,000 a mile for 180 miles, the capital required would be 72 lakhs and the traffic earnings, to pay 5 per cent. after deducting 55 per cent. for working expenses, would only have to be Rs. 85 per miles, per week.

Speaking from the experience of 32 years on railways and other works, of which 14 were passed in active work in England and 18 in India, I would recommend the following savings which would bring the cost down to the figure mentioned.

These savings amount to Rs. 30,000 a mile; add them to the estimated cost Rs. 40,000, and we get Rs. 70,000, the average cost of a broad gauge line.

Having held the post of Chief Engineer for 9 years on two railways in India, I claim that the above recommendation could safely be acted upon.

The supervision should not cost more than 10 per cent.; this I would guarantee.

No ballast, except a thin layer to keep the dust from flying, should be put down until the line had been laid for some years and the bank had thoroughly consolidated; I have had charge of over 400 miles of line laid without ballast.

The track should, at first, be laid with second-hand rails and with selected, rejected wood sleepers, where there is much saltpetre in the soil, and with second-hand, cast-iron bowls in other places.

By "selected rejected wood sleepers" I mean those that have not been accepted by reason of some unimportant defect, such as: short length, breadth or thickness, or knots where knots are not hurtful. With regard to the circular cast-iron bowls I would refer to a paper read by me before the Institution of Engineers and Ship-builders, Glasgow, in 1877, largely quoted by Mr. Fernow in his report to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1890; and to the experience of the North-Western State Railway. On this system they found that the circular iron pots, that had been down for some 25 years, only showed 1 or 2 per cent. of fractures, whereas the oval pots showed ten times as many.

To make up for the use of second-hand rails, I would insert an additional sleeper to each pair of them, and the road, thus constructed would be equal to the heaviest traffic for years to come.

Unserviceable rails would also be largely used in the construction of all buildings, signals, bridges, &c.

No fencing would be required, at any rate for some years.

No platform wall should be put up in the first instance; but the station-yards should be finished off level with the rails for some distance on each side of the track. This is done all over the continent of Europe, and there the natives are not so lissome as they are in India.

The broad, level platform, flush with the rails is really less dangerous than a platform with a gap between its edge and the carriage steps.

Nothing has been put down for rolling-stock as the 55 per cent. for working would pay any of the existing companies. Should it, however, be considered advisable to provide rolling-stock, the saving in working expenses, if the line were worked by the original constructors, would more than pay the interest on the additional outlay.

ERNEST BENEDICT, M. INST. C. E.
New Cantonments, Patiala, December 1890.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(From the Home papers.)

THE Egyptian Customs receipts for November were £E.69,328, against £E.120,723 in the corresponding month of last year. The great decrease arises from the diminished receipts from duty on tobacco, tombac, cigars, &c., which was to be expected. The import duties yielded £E.44,671 in November, 1890, against £E.40,024 in November, 1889; the duties on exports to foreign countries yielded £E.15,646 against £E.17,290; the duties on exports to Turkey yielded £E.1,802, against £E.1,714; sundry receipts amounted to £E.2,824, against £E.4,498; the duties on tobacco, tombac, and cigars yielded £E.385, against £E.51,197.

Lyons advices say that the position of the silk market appears paradoxical. Manufacturers are well employed, and the volume of business is steadily maintained. The winter season has opened very favourably for the retail trade, and at the same time an advance in the Eastern exchanges supports the general position, and ought to be regarded as an element of strength. Nevertheless, as regards the raw material the general tone continues depressed. Manufacturers continue to endeavour to force down prices, and holders do not seem to have the courage to resist. Importers of Asiatic silk, however, have adopted a firmer tone with the advance of silver though the reserve of buyers has made the upward tendency so far rather nominal than real. In the Marseilles market there has been little business. The Italian markets have also been quiet, but an undertone of firmness has been apparent.

We understand, says the *Egyptian Gazette* (Alexandria), that the negotiations with Turkey respecting the abolition of the privileges hitherto accorded to goods imported into Egypt with rafteeyehs issued by the Ottoman Customs, are now on the point of being brought to a satisfactory issue, only some formalities now requiring to be completed before the Imperial Irade will be issued sanctioning the arrangement, which, it is calculated, will benefit the Egyptian Exchequer to the extent of some £70,000 to £80,000 yearly. In exchange for this concession, Egypt will guarantee the payment of the tribute to the Sublime Porte for a period of sixty years, thus facilitating the negociations that will be entered into next spring by the Ottoman Government with financiers for the conversion of the various loans guaranteed by the Egyptian tribute, into one consolidated stock bearing 4 per cent. interest which, if the money market is in a favourable condition at the time, it is hoped it may be possible to issue at par.

The returns of ship-building in the United Kingdom for the current year have already been completed. They show that the tonnage of the vessels put into the water has reached 1,271,110 tons, against 1,300,933 tons during 1889, 963,887 tons in 1888, and 578,000 tons in 1887. It is pretty certain that although the quantity turned out this year has fallen a little short of the enormous production of 1889, it has yielded better results to ship-builders and certainly to the workpeople. The work done last year was very extensively (particularly in the earlier half of it) in execution of orders taken earlier and at lower prices than those which have been obtained since. Rather more than a year ago, on the strength of the activity in the ship-building yards, important advances of wages in the various departments took place, and the higher rates have with slight exceptions been paid ever since. The increase of wages has of course greatly raised the cost production, and the advanced prices of materials—iron, steel, and coal especially—have tended in the same direction. Partly on this account and partly because of a decline in freights within the past few months, the new demand for shipping is not now anything like so active as it was a year ago. At that time, however, the demand was largely anticipatory and the result was seen in an almost complete cessation of new orders during the first six or seven months of the current year.

The Nottingham lace trade appears to be passing through a period of severe depression, which is said to be due not merely to one of those temporary pauses in demand which must characterise an industry so peculiarly dependent on the fickleness of fashion, but to the fact that much lace machinery has been removed to other towns where, either in consequence of cheaper labour being obtainable or other conditions, the employers find that they can work more profitably. The other day a conference was held between representatives of the Nottinghamshire and Midland Merchants' and Traders' Association and of the Nottingham Trades Council on the subject of the local depression. [illegible] much attention was given to comparisons of the rate of wages paid in various trades in Nottingham and other towns. In reference to the lace trade, it was contended that even in towns where the wages are nominally lower than in Nottingham a system of overtime, which brings the wages up to more than is paid in Nottingham, prevails. The possibility of starting other industries, noticeably the manufacture of agricultural machinery, was considered, and the necessity of taking advantage of new inventions and discoveries was urged. The want of adequate facilities for carriage in the form of additional railway sidings was also mentioned, and reference was made also to the desirableness of a development of inland navigation by means of the Trent, and to the advantages likely to accrue from the new scheme of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company. In conclusion, it was agreed that the present depression in Nottingham must be regarded as temporary only, on the ground that there is nothing in the conditions of the employment of labour which tends to make Nottingham less eligible than other towns for the improvement of the existing or the introduction of new industries. The *Nottingham Guardian*, commenting on the conference, urges that what the town really needs is a greater variety of industries.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 17, quotes the exchange rate on London 22d. The receipts of coffee at that port had averaged 6,300 bags per day, and with sales estimated at 19,000 bags for the week the stock had been increased to 185,000 bags. The shipments for the week had been as follow :—To the United States, 18,000 bags; to Hamburg, 2,000 bags; to Trieste, 4,000 bags; and to other European ports, nil. The receipts at Santos had averaged 11,400 bags per day, and with sales estimated at 60,000 bags for the week the stock at that port had been increased to 370,000 bags. The shipments for the week were as follow :—To Hamburg, 16,000 bags; to Trieste, 6,000 bags; to other European ports, 14,000 bags. In Rio de Janeiro prices had risen, "good first" being quoted 7,450 reis; in Santos they were also higher, "good average" being quoted 7,000 reis. The former market was quiet and the latter firm.

Advices from Brisbane, dated November 7, say that the end of the maritime strike and the probability that the labour organisations would not lightly enter another struggle had had a good effect on trade in Queensland generally. The high freight rates charged by the shipping companies had been reduced considerably, and it was hoped that before the end of the year the rates ruling prior to the strike would be resumed. From every part of the colony reports of a most satisfactory nature were to hand. The farming population would reap a "splendid" harvest, the wheat crop on the Darling Downs being the best ever known in Queensland. Everywhere in the pastoral areas grass and water were abundant, and confidence in station properties was being rapidly restored. In general, merchants gave satisfactory reports, and a busy Christmas was looked for. Money was plentiful and cheap, but not yet easily available. The 4th of the month, the day upon which most trade bills fall due, was the best day experienced in Brisbane during the year. The sugar crop is large, the export for the year being already over 21,000 tons, and crushing would on many of the plantations go on up to Christmas, and on some until stopped by the wet season.

The Montreal mail advices, dated December 5, state that the pause in wholesale business which usually follows the close of navigation had become very perceptible; it was indeed even more marked than in previous years. Meanwhile the retail trade was improving in anticipation of the holidays. Remittances, however, had continued disappointing, the excuse being that farmers were still holding back their grain, and were therefore short of money. The dry goods trade had been disturbed by the failure of Messrs. Russell, Seybold, and Co., of Ottawa, with liabilities estimated at $200,000. Cold weather, however, had stimulated orders for woollen and hosiery goods. The production of cotton goods from the Canadian mills was being varied, with a view to more effective competition with English goods; and much attention was being given to a new red satteen manufactured by the Montreal Cotton Company. The prices of coloured linings had been advanced.

With reference to the Canadian wheat trade, the *Trade Bulletin* of Montreal states, that very little grain had been yet moved in Ontario, partly because of the high prices demanded by farmers, and partly because the bad condition of the country roads had prevented delivery. The crop is said to be of good quality and larger than for several years past. As regards Manitoba wheat also, farmers seemed determined to hold on for their own prices. A short time ago, when the deliveries in the north-west began to be large, a lowering of the prices offered by buyers immediately stopped the supply. The crop is said to vary considerable, as there is much poor as well as good wheat. Thus a sale of 10,000 bushels at $1 per bushed is reported, and other sales at 60c. per bushel.

The German African Steamship Company of Hamburg will distribute a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the past financial year, after writing off £27,500 to the depreciation, renewals, and reserve accounts.

A report from Monchen-Gladbach on the Rhenish-Westphalian cotton industry says, that the usual slackening of demand in the yarn trade is observable as the end of the year approaches, but some large contracts have been made quite recently, and spinners appear to be well engaged and able to wait further orders without anxiety.

The attempt to combine the nine mills manufacturing grey cotton goods in Canada into one company, or trust, has been accomplished, according to the mail advices from Montreal, dated December 12, by the Dominion Cotton Mills Company. The new company is to be known as the Montreal Cotton Manufacturers' Company, and consists of Montreal capitalists, Mr. A. F. Gault being president and Mr. Grenier vice-president. The mills were built at a cost of $4,800,000, and have been acquired by the new company for $3,800,0000. The new management will begin operations on January 1. Two or three of the smaller mills are to produce exclusively for the markets of China, the West Indies and South America. The capital of the new company is $5,000,000.

The Smyrna correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing under date December 8, alludes to a previous expression of opinion that a decline in the value of the shares of the Ottoman Railway Company seemed not improbable, as the traffic receipts promised to prove far below those of the corresponding period last year, owing to the failure of the crops through drought. This expectation, he says, has proved erroneous. The traffic receipts have kept up wonderfully, much to the surprise of everybody, not excepting the Ottoman Railway people themselves, and the weather during the last few weeks had been most propitious for the new crop. Moreover, Mr. Purser, the local general manager and engineer of the Company, at present in Constantinople, was reported to be treating for the extension of the railway to Koniah, with branch lines to several other important places in the interior; in fact there was a rumour that the Imperial concession would be shortly granted.

The same correspondent further states that Mr. Weber, the Director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank in Smyrna, having succeeded in the proper organisation of an agency in Smyrna, was in the interior visiting the sub-agencies with a view of studying local requirements and ascertaining the reforms which it would be desirable to introduce for the development of the bank's transactions in such places. It is added that the Directors of the Bank are now endeavouring to introduce the gold standard instead of the silver Medjidieh, which

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POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—LIGHT VICTORIA, with serviceable Horse. Owner left India. Rs. 450. Apply by Post to "N.," Hope Hall, Mazagon.

PURE, FRESH, Superior English Dairy machine-made Butter, Cream, Cream Cheese, separated Milk, always available at the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

PEARSE & Co. beg to inform their FRIENDS that they WILL REMOVE from Church Gate Street to the SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on the Best Site, near the Post Office. Every attention paid to Visitors. Charges moderate. Board and Lodging excellent. Apply MANAGER, Lanowli Hotel, Lanowli.

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GAIETY HOTEL, behind Cathedral, opposite Elphinstone Circle, 4 Airy Rooms and 2 Bath Rooms, on each floor. First class table. Terms moderate. Special terms to permanent Boards. Apply to MANAGER.

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ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, Mazagon, Bombay, will be RE-OPENED on Thursday, 15th January, 1891. Terms on application to Mr. J. DYMOND, B.A., Principal.

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"[illegible] CHAND LIMD" for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

THE ONLY FIRM in Bombay who repairs Watches, with breakage, with one year's guarantee. Charges moderate. Note:—An advantage which no other Firm allows.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

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A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-15 p. m., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University.

Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted must send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar on or before FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

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D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January, 1891.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

THE still increasing ease in the London money market is indicated by a further advance in Consols yesterday at Reuter's quotation of 96¾, and by another decline of ⅛ per cent. in the rates of discount on short London bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making them stand at 2⅛ and 2⅞ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108½. The price of Bar Silver advanced ¼d. per oz. say to 48¾; and Rupee Paper, following suit, was 2 per cent. higher in Fours at £83⅜ and ⅞ in 4½ per cents., at £84½. Reuter quotes Silver in New York 1½ cent. higher at 106¾ cents, with demand Exchange on London half a cent. lower at 4·85¾ dollars; but some private advices make the price of the metal 107 cents. The Indian Council allotted 10½ lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, 2⅞ lakhs on Calcutta, and 1⅞ lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 6 7-16d. and 1s. 6½d., the higher rate being ¼d. above that obtained at the regular biddings last Wednesday, and ⅛d. more than the extra Bills fetched on Friday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, however, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s 6 1-16d. Braziers' Copper was 30s. lower in London at £60 per ton. Coal freight from Cardiff to this port remained at 13s. per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower at 95½; Exchange on London had receded two centimes, say to fcs. 25·27.

The only movement in General Produce advised by Reuter is an advance of 3d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed on the spot, at 41s. 9d. ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, and Surats steady, with the spot price of Mid.-American unaltered at 5 5-16d., but arrivals 1-32d. lower for all deliveries, excepting February-March, for which the decline was 3-64d. The total Sales were 14,000 bales, including 1,500 East Indian. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm; but the quotations for staple goods wired by Reuter shows no change in any item.

Prices in New York for Cotton were virtually unchanged yesterday, spot Mid. Upland remaining at 9⅜ cents, with April Futures one point higher, at 9·61 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 26,000 bales, and the figures to date compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888
Monday's Receipts.....	26,000	26,000	27,000
Two days' do. ...	61,000	48,000	43,000
Since 1st Sept., 1890 ...	4,743,000	4,502,000	4,021,000

The feeling in our local market for the staple has been quiet again to-day, and prices have not altered; but a considerable business has been reported, both exporters and the Mills having been buyers. The latter have taken about 1,250 bales of New Cotton, consisting of 1,000 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 170; 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 181½; 100 Oojeen, at Rs. 171; and 50 Bhownugger which has begun to come to market in small quantities at Rs. 192½; and for export, 400 bales of Akote Ginned have been taken at Rs. 172-8; 200 Hinguughat, at Rs. 196; and 200 Dhamungaum Ginned, at Rs. 190 per candy; a line of 1,200 bales Ginned Akote having also been booked by exporters at Rs. 178, for this month's delivery. 200 bales of Old Dharwar were also sold to the Mills at Rs. 158 per candy.

WHEAT has become strong in tone to-day, and a considerable business for export has transpired; but prices are quoted as before, all round.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent on the basis of previous rates in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	14,578 bales.
Wheat.....	54,725 cwt.
Linseed	11,723 ,,
Rapeseed	1,144 ,,
Gingelly.....	12,095 ,,
Poppyseed.....	685 ,,
Groundnuts	4,450 ,,
Castorseed.....	1,815 ,,

FREIGHTS.—Higher rates are asked again for forward shipment, but cargo for prompt shipment is not plentiful, and the "Eden Hall" (s), about to sail, had to accept 15s. per ton in order to fill up.

EXCHANGE seemed rather steady than otherwise at opening this morning, and 1-16d. above last evening's rates was quoted, at 1s. 69-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6 15-16d. for three months' [illegible] having failed to come out the market weakened, and the advance was lost, ready rates closing quiet as follows, with Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 6 11-16 for March delivery: Telegraphic at 1s. 6 11-16 for Spot transfer; and Credits at 1s. 6⅞ for this month, and 1s. 7⅛ to 3-16d. for March delivery.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6⅜d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅜d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight.....	1s. 6⅞d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·99	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a strong feeling, and the greatly enhanced rates of 106½ for Fours for cash, 106 for the next settlement, and 105⅝ for the March Account, were first quoted, actual business having been done for money, at 105⅞ to 106. These quotations, however, were not sustained, and the market closed quiet at 105⅝, 105 11-16, and 105½ to 5-16, respectively, with 107¼ to ½ quoted nominally for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There has been a good enquiry to-day, in Mill Scrip, for James Greaves, Connaught, and Leopold Shares. Mofussil Press shares are quiet at Rs. 446¼. A quantity of Telephone shares have changed hands at Rs. 13 per share. Bank of Bombay shares have been in request, and have advanced to Rs. 940 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollerah .....4 1-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7lbs. Shirtings .....5-5.

8½lbs. Shirtings .....6-7¼.

45s. Mule Twist.....0-9½.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight. 1s. 6 1-16d.

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 96¾

3 per cent, French Rentes 95½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 83½

4½ per cent. ,, ... 84½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 103½

Bar Silver 48½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa, arrived here from Bombay, day before yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JAN. 18.

The Oriental steamer Oroya, from Aden arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 12.

10 p.m. ... ... 74·3

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13.

6 a.m.... ... ... 70·8

10 a.m.... ... ... 76·4

2 p.m.... ... ... 81·7

4 p.m.... ... ... 81·5

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th January, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	4	20 p.m.	4	8
Teheran	13	2	2 p.m.	...	21
Suez	13	2	30 p.m.	...	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 12 p.m., on 14th January, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	58	...	3
,, Kurrachee ...	...	9	...	1
,, Madras	...	27	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

CUNINGHAM—GLOVER—January 12, at the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church, Apollo Bunder, by the Rev. J. E. Robinson, Presiding Elder, John Cuninghan, of Poona, to Helen, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Glover, Bombay Municipality.

HOPKINS—WITHERBY—January 13, on Tuesday, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, by the Rev. R. A. Squires, Robert Hemus Handasyd Hopkins, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Service, eldest son of Robert Hemus Hopkins, Esq., of Brockley, London, to Mary Frederica Witherby, only daughter of the late Frederick Witherby, Esq., and stepdaughter of the late Rev. A. d'Arblay Burney, Vicar of Witham Friary, Somersetshire.—(Australian papers please copy.)

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1891.

WE have from time to time commented upon the allegations which have been brought against the Municipality of Poona by the Collector, and which have already been the subject of a Government Resolution. Another Resolution upon Poona Municipal affairs was issued yesterday, and we print it in another column. It should be noted first of all that the project of a "Federal Municipality," as Lord Reay called it—that is to say, the establishment of contact and co-operation between the City and the Suburban Municipalities and the Cantonment Committee by the creation of a joint executive committee—has been abandoned. At all events the Resolution is silent upon it, and we believe that the idea was some time since given up by Government as impracticable. Nor have Government, as at one time seemed not impossible, decided to employ the Bludgeon clauses of the Act against the erring Commissioners. The truth seems to be that though the Poona Municipality have been convicted of grave errors which invite severe censure they have been able to make a fairly sufficient answer to some of the charges brought against them. Their sanitary work has been very far from perfect, but the deficiencies of the Municipality in that respect are not now put in the foreground amongst the allegations against them. They are still charged, it is true, with "feebleness and divided opinion in the matter of providing markets and slaughter-houses, and sanitary matters generally"; but they were able in a recent representation to Government to show that they had been more than twice as active in laying surface drains as the previous administration, with its Collector-President, had been, and they were equally successful in showing that they had made energetic provision for other of the sanitary requirements of the City. Apparently Government have been influenced by the answer which the Commissioners have made upon this point, and this will account for the much smaller place which is given in the resolution which we publish to-day to charges of sanitary maladministration. Notwithstanding this, however, the Municipality stands convicted of grave irregularities, which the most indulgent critic of local self-governing bodies would not attempt to excuse, and which fully warrant the censure that has been meted out upon them by Government.

The subject seems to have been brought to the notice of the Collector of Poona by Mr. Joglekar, a member of the Municipality, who submitted to Mr. East a copy of a letter which he had sent in to the President, making a number of allegations which the Collector deemed to be so serious and explicit that he at once asked the President, Mr. Pudumjee, for an explanation. The Commissioners dismissed the charges as groundless. They would have been better advised if they had dealt more seriously with them, for they were all on specific matters, and were capable either of proof or of disproof. The charges for the most part group themselves under a general allegation of abandonment of function by the Municipal Commissioners, who allowed an inner body called the Managing Committee to violate rules and to act in dangerous independence of the general body. Thus, according to the bye-laws the Managing Committee cannot, without sanction of the Commissioners as a whole, order the execution of ordinary works costing more than Rs. 200, or of emergent works costing more than Rs. 500. But these limitations were ruthlessly overpassed. Lump sums were allotted in the Budget under major heads. That is to say, for example, fifteen thousand rupees were voted *en bloc* for expenditure on compensations, and this seems to have been laid out by the Managing Committee without any reference to the general body. Of the manner in which the Committee measured out compensation to the citizens who were fortunate enough to have land or rights to dispose of to the Municipality, some very striking illustrations are given. In one case the Committee purchased at six rupees a square foot, for the purpose of widening a street, land inferior to some which, a few years before, had been purchased at Re. 1-12 a foot, besides allowing the area to be reduced from 675 square feet to 532 feet by permitting the vendor to project steps and verandahs into the land that had been bought from him. This was obviously against the bye-law limiting the powers of expenditure of the Managing Committee; we should be glad to think that this was the most serious objection that could be taken to it. In another case the verandah of a house which a year before had been sold for Rs. 1,900 was purchased by the Managing Committee for Rs. 1,050; in a third case a small shop was purchased at a price which the Collector assures us was never heard of in Poona. As Government refrains from hinting at the existence of corruption in these transactions we shall not go further than to describe them as discreditably bad bargains concluded by the Managing Committee against the bye-laws and in excess of their powers. They, at least, claim for the authority that is immediately responsible for such transactions the name of the Mismanaging Committee. The capacity of this inner body of the Municipality for doing things in the wrong way is illustrated by another glaring case—that of a contract for the purchase of the town sweepings. The contractor was to pay over three thousand rupees for the sweepings, but no agreement was drawn up, no payment was made on account of it, and the first instalment is now irrecoverable as time-barred, as the second will soon be if the Municipality do not take prompt measures for recovering it. Even these irregularities, however, are exceeded by a batch of payments made by the Managing Committee in defence of election petitions against some of its members. That any local self-governing body should have thought that the defence of Municipal election petitions was a proper subject of Municipal expenditure is astounding. One patriotic Commissioner votes his own legal expenses; another, who is the pleader for some of his colleagues, joins in voting his own fee. The Government is somewhat too indulgent in calling these questionable proceedings. We should have called them unquestionably illegal, and it would have been a mild measure to surcharge these gentlemen the sums thus disinterestedly voted. A Board of Guardians in England who resorted to such freaks would be quickly brought to their bearings by the Local Government Board auditor.

Government do not exaggerate the irregularity of these proceedings in characterizing them as a culpable neglect of rules as well as of ordinary financial precautions, resulting in a serious waste of Municipal funds. The Commissioners may indeed, feel thankful that a severer view has not been taken of laxities and breaches of rule which, where the atmosphere is corrupt, could supply temptation and opportunity to corruption of a very serious kind. We all hope there has been nothing more than deplorable bungling in all this. But we can easily see how the foundations of a small Tammany Hall might be laid in irregularities of the kind which the Poona Municipality have tolerated. An uncontrolled committee, working more or less in obscurity, and without reference to any controlling authority, purchasing land and houses and paying compensation to the owners of property acquired for public improvements, would not long be restrained by any inherent indisposition to such practices in India from following the worst example of some of the American municipalities. We should be glad, if Mr. Bryce, who has shown an interest in Indian local institutions only inferior to that which he has taken in the Municipalities of the United States, were given an opportunity of saying if he can detect the germs of a Tammany system in the proceedings which Government have commented upon in this Resolution. The Municipality will do well to put an end once and for all to irregularities that are so discreditable to it, and that bring discredit upon local administration in the mofussil. Mr. Pudumjee and his colleagues must bow to the censure that has been passed upon them, for though they have warded off some of the criticism that was originally brought to bear upon them by Government, they have been obviously at fault. They have unwisely and improperly abdicated their powers, and the results have been a series of irregularities, the continuance of which would have resulted in deplorable consequences. Some time ago they complained that the absence of proper provision in the Act of 1884 for the delegation of executive power by Municipalities to their officers hampered them in their operations. The Government, in a measure, endorse their view by urging that they should appoint a paid executive officer of established merit and capacity. We pointed out three months ago that what Poona wants is an officer corresponding to the Municipal Commissioner of the Presidency City, and this is the view that Government seem disposed to take of the necessities of the Deccan capital. It seems as though the appointment of such an officer were the price which the Poona Municipality is to be called upon to pay for the privilege of retaining an elected unofficial, President, and we do not think the price is at all too high.

IT has been proposed that the provisions of the Metropolitan Building Act concerning the duties of District Surveyors superintending the erection of buildings should be extended to Bombay as the simplest means of putting an end to jerry-building. Unfortunately jerry-building is almost as rife in London as it is in this city, but that cannot be set down to any want of thoroughness in the clauses of the Metropolitan Act providing for close and vigilant supervision over all buildings. With few exceptions, every building and every work done to any building is subject to the supervision of the surveyor of the district in which the building is situated. The district surveyor must be a man of proved competence, having obtained the certificate of the Institute of British Architects, or passed an examination of equivalent value. He is bound to maintain an office at his own expense in such place within his district as may be approved by the Municipal authority, and if he be unable through pressure of business in the district or from illness or other cause to fulfil his duties promptly and efficiently, then another surveyor must be appointed to give the required assistance—and to receive all fees for the services performed. No district surveyor can survey for the purposes of the Act any building on which he is himself employed. Two days before the commencement of any building, or before recommencement if the building has been suspended for three months, notice must be given to the district surveyor in writing, with full particulars of the situation, area, height, and intended use of the building. The surveyor must then survey the building, and from time to time as may be necessary, for the enforcement of the rules under the Act. If any builder neglects to give notice, or executes work before the expiration of two days from the time of giving it, he incurs a penalty of £20, recoverable before a magistrate. If it be necessary, in a case of emergency, to do work upon a building without waiting for the expiration of the prescribed time, twenty-four hours' notice must be given forthwith. If in the erection of any building, or in doing any work in or on a building, anything be done contrary to the rules under the Act, the surveyor must give the builder notice to supply the omission or "to cause so much of any building or work as may prevent such district surveyor from ascertaining whether anything has been done or omitted to be done, to be to a sufficient extent cut into, laid open, or pulled down." Competent district surveyors, with such despotic powers, would find a good deal of work to pull down in Bombay every week in the year. If the builder hesitates to comply with a requisition of the surveyor, he may be summoned before a magistrate, who will order compliance, and in case of contumacy, impose a penalty not exceeding £20 per diem "during every day of the continuance of such non-compliance." Meanwhile the surveyor may, according to his discretion, proceed with a sufficient number of workmen for the purpose and do all such things as may be necessary for enforcing the requisition and bringing any building or work into conformance with the rules, recovering the cost summarily from the builder or the owner. In case of default the district surveyor may take and sell the building in respect of which the order was made. Moreover, if any workman, labourer, servant, or other person wilfully and without the consent of his employer does anything in or about the building, contrary to the rules under the Act, he becomes liable to a fine of fifty shillings. The remuneration of the district surveyors comes from fees for services rendered. First, there is a fee for the survey previous to the commencement of the building; another payable one month after the roof of any building surveyed by any surveyor under the Act has been covered in; a fee is also payable fourteen days after the completion of any work over which the surveyor has to exercise supervision, and also after any special service in respect of any building. The fees are by no means exorbitant. For every building not exceeding 400 square feet in area, and not more than two stories in height, the fee is thirty shillings; and for every additional story five shillings. No fees are to exceed £10. When the building does not exceed 400 square feet in area, and has only one story in height, the fee is fifteen shillings. For every addition or alteration made to a building after the roof has been put on, the fee is half that charged for a new building. For inspecting the arches or stone floors over or under public ways, and for inspecting the formation of openings in party walls, the fee is in each case ten shillings. I the Commissioners of Police or of sewers require the inspection of dangerous structures the fee is twenty shillings. In all cases these fees are recoverable summarily. It will be seen that the cost of this severe system of supervision does not fall upon the metropolitan rate-payers, but upon the owners or builders of the buildings supervised. The fees are moderate, but those accruing in any considerable area where new buildings are being constantly erected or old ones undergoing alteration, the district surveyor must be fairly remunerated, without any oppressive impost on the owner or builder. Whether so drastic a system of supervision could be enforced in Bombay is of course a matter for discussion. The experiment might be tried if a sufficient number of competent surveyors are available, and would undertake the duty for such remuneration as might be derived from fees of moderate amount.

To a society like that of the English in India, brought in constant relation with the fifty-five years' rule, it seems strange that the highest post but one in the Church at home should be conferred upon a prelate in his seventy-first year, and a man moreover notoriously delicate in health. The Episcopal Bench as well as the Judicial, however, is rich in examples of senile vigour, and the septuagenarian Bishop of Peterborough is still distinguished for the eloquence and intellectual vigour which a quarter of a century ago marked him out as one of the most conspicuous preachers in the English—or should we not say the Irish?—Church. No one on the Bench is richer in saving common sense than the witty author of the phrase "I would rather see England free than England sober," has lately declared, *urbi et orbi*, that it is a very difficult, thing to define exactly wherein lies the sin of betting, and who has disturbed not a few thoughtlessly timid souls by arguing that the precepts even of the Sermon on the Mount must be construed relatively to the circumstances to which it is proposed to apply them. From such a divine, whether he preach as Primate of England, or as Bishop of Peterborough, we may always expect a very practical gospel, no matter whether he preach on subjects sacred or profane, and we expect that Bishop Magee's translation to the See of York will be widely approved of within and without the English Church. It was said at the time of his appointment to the Bishopric of Peterborough that he was the first graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who had been placed in an English See, and Trinity men will regard with satisfaction the translation of one of the most distinguished of the *alumni* of the College to the Primacy of York.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, attended by Colonel Rhodes, the Military Secretary, and Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, left for Poona by the passenger train at 10-30 p.m. yesterday from the Victoria Terminus to attend the camp-of-exercise. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Hall, Sir John Gladstone, and Sir R. P. Beauchamp, who arrived in Bombay by the last mail steamer, and were guests at Government House. Mr. Scannell, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police, accompanied the party to Poona. Lord Harris is expected to return to Bombay to-morrow evening.

POCKET-PICKING seems to be on the increase in Rangoon, and the perpetrators are getting to be adepts in the art. Mr. Grinnol, of the Census Office, had his pocket picked the other day. He had gone down to the ghaut at the end of China Street near the iron-bazaar, for the purpose of shipping some goods by the s. s. Ava for up-country districts. While in the shed at which the goods are stored a native of India pushed up against him and picked his pocket of an envelope containing Rs. 90 in notes, which was a portion of the pay of the office establishment for December. Mr. Grinnol immediately seized the man and on examining him the money was found on his person. He was immediately handed over to the police.

CAPTAIN W. POWELL, who has been appointed Port Officer of Karachi, *vice* the late Captain G. C. Parker, arrived by the mail steamer on Wednesday last and assumed charge of the duties of his office on the same day from Captain H. S. Black, who has been officiating as Port Officer for the past three months.

A CURIOUS story is told by Mr. Peteroff as to the difficulties attending the taking of the census in Alaska. After a preliminary trip in the mail steamer, a second journey had to be undertaken from San Francisco to the shores of Behring Sea at at Nushegak in a leaky little steamer of about 25 tons. Special agents for different parts of the territory were appointed and sworn in on these voyages. To reach one special agent a long voyage had to be made up the Nushegak River, and it failed through the laziness of the Indian paddlers. After their return the United States Fish Commissioners' steamer took the party on board, and six days later landed them on an inhospitable shore, with a crew of Indians mostly sick from pneumonia. But in spite of all obstacles the work was accomplished, Mr. Peteroff having divided the country into six districts, and organised a force of special agents familiar with the many languages spoken there. Mr. Peteroff himself journeyed some 12,000 miles; while his agents covered Alaska's 370,000 square miles of territory in order to enumerate its inhabitants, who are not very numerous after all, as the country is by no means an inviting one thought it has the reputation of being rich in minerals.

THE other day the captain of the Gothardo, from Leghorn, gave up to the authorities at Naples a man who had attempted to commit suicide during the voyage. He had thrown himself into the sea, and when a boat with five men had succeeded in reaching him, he had fought hard with the sailors, refusing to be saved. He was, however, dragged into the boat, and when taken on to the steamer the captain was obliged to bind him, because he persistently attempted to throw himself into the sea again. In his belt he had two thousand francs. Nothing could persuade him to declare his name.

DR. CHARLES WORDSWORTH, Bishop of St. Andrew's, has written his recollections, which go back to the first decade of the century. The first volume, the *Academy* says, will be published in the spring, under the title "Annals of My Early Life." It will include his school-days at Harrow; his brilliant Oxford career, when he rowed in the first University boat race (which, indeed, he has the credit of having organized), played in the University eleven, and also won a first-class and several University prizes; and his residence at Winchester as second master for ten years before he went to Glenalmond.

TELEGRAMS.

THE *TIMES* ON THE PROTECTION OF CHILD-WIVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The *Times*, in a leading article on Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill for the protection of child-wives in India, objects to the proposal to extend the limit of protection to twelve years of age being much too low, and blames H. E. the Viceroy for having been too cautious in his speech. In regard to the Conjugal Rights question, the *Times* remarks, that it will not be satisfied that enough has been done until the discretion of the Courts in such cases has been much enlarged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MURDER OF GENERAL SILIVERSTOFF.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The man lately arrested in Catalonia, as the supposed murderer of General Siliverstoff, has been identified as Padlewski who escaped from Paris and his identity has been confirmed.

The Spanish Government have officially notified the French Government of the arrest.

THE WEATHER AT HOME.

The severe weather has broken up, a sudden thaw having set in throughout England and on the Continent.

REVOLUTION IN CHILI.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Reports have been received of a revolution in Chili where three men-of-war are stated to have revolted against the President's unconstitutional rule. No details have been received as the Government controls the wires.

The Chilian Legation in Europe deny that there has been any street fighting.

The army is not affected by the Revolution.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SPECULATING.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13.

The House of Representatives have appointed a special committee to enquire into the alleged connection of certain members of Congress with Silver pools and speculation in Silver.

THE BEHRING'S SEA QUESTION.

The case of the seizure of the British sealer Sayward will raise before the Washington Supreme Court the whole question at issue between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Behring's Straits fisheries.

DR. KOCH'S LYMPH.

BERLIN, JAN. 13.

The Prussian Government announces that the component parts of Dr. Koch's lymph will be shortly revealed.

SILVER PURCHASES.

NEW YORK, JAN. 12.

The Washington Treasury to-day purchased 283,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 105·25 to 107.

THE FREE COINAGE QUESTION.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has pronounced against the Free Coinage of Silver.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERY DISPUTE.

OTTAWA, JAN. 12.

The Canadian Attorney-General, with the approval of the Imperial Government, has authorized the owner of the Sayward, a seal-fishing vessel, seized by United States cruisers in Behring's Straits, to apply to the United States Supreme Court for an injunction against the confiscation of the vessel, on the ground that the Behring's Straits are high seas.

Further action will be suspended by the Canadian authorities for a fortnight, pending the decision of the Supreme Court.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Duke of Somerset is dead.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 13.

The Convocation of the Allahabad University took place to-day, when Degrees of B. A., M. A., and D. L. were conferred. During the past year forty-four persons have taken the Degree of B. A., and eight the Degree of M. A. The Lieutenant-Governor as Chancellor of the University presided, and distributed the different deplomas. The Chancellor, in a very lengthy speech, said that a university in order to be animated must in the first place be compelled to encourage instruction in the whole circle of literature falling within its province, more especially of such literature as occupies an eminent place in the republic of languages; and, secondly, a university cannot, at the risk of failing to maintain its just relations with the mind of the people among whom it labours, neglect those sources of knowledge, which, because in them are found the first records of their intellectual growth, must powerfully appeal to their sympathies. It cannot treat in my judgment even as optional some adequate final study of those ancient books from which are to be gathered all that in history, in ethics, and in language is most nearly related to the people among whom it is planted. If there is one fact which seems characteristic of the Indian educated mind, it is I think, that especially in Upper India as it emerges from the darkness of the later centuries and finds in the acquisition of western ideas no adequate satisfaction of its intellectual desires. It seeks to reascend the stream of history to search for some solution of its cravings and aspirations in the wisdom and lore of its ancestors. We have evidence of this tendency as regards our large section of the people in the interest with which the enlightened Hindus have returned to a study of their Vedas and the increasing reverence with which they regard them; and to ignore and to leave to unassisted and unguided research this desire seems to me to be both illiberal and unwise. It is illiberal because it neglects a branch of recognized learning, which is especially identified with this country; it is unwise because it declines to guide or to sympathize with speculations which are quickened by our own ethical teaching and stimulated by the mental discipline received from us. What we have to do is to fix for with the educated mind of India the relative value of the knowledge which it can extract from its own classical languages, and to encourage it in drawing its strength from all natural elements of instruction in the degree in which each has strength to yield, and not to regard the partial assimilation of any one of those elements however important, as it is alone sufficient for the development which awaits it.

THE MIRANZAI FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 13.

On the 15th instant the Miranzai Field Force are expected to cross the frontier.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The Black Mountain Field Force will begin their Campaign on the 1st of March.

ARTILLERY RELIEFS.

The following additional artillery relief for this cold weather have been sanctioned owing to sickness among the batteries at Mian Mir:—The 8th Field Battery, from Rawul Pindi, to Ferozepore; the 39th Field Battery, from Ferozepore, to Mean Mir; the 6th Field Battery, from Mean Mir, to Rawul Pindi; the 65th Field Battery, from Jullunder, to Mean Mir; and the 68th Field Battery, from Mean Mir, to Jullunder.

THE DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY.

The Delhi-Kalka Railway will not be opened for traffic till March 1.

THE SIKKIM-TIBET CONVENTION.

Sickness and blockade of the road by ten feet of snow will prevent Secretary Chi, the representative of the Chinese Government, from attending the Sikkim-Tibet Convention.

PAY OF SILLADAR CAVALRY.

A formal sanction will shortly be announced with a view to raise the pay of the Silladar Cavalry all over India. The monthly stipend of all ranks entitled to draw compensation for dearness of forage will be increased by Rs. 4, thus the sowars will draw Rs. 31 instead of Rs. 27.

THE FIRE IN POONA CITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 13.

MAJOR MACPHERSON, the District Superintendent of Police, who rode in from Karakwasla early this morning, and Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, visited the scene of the fire this morning, and instituted enquiries as to its origin and the extent of the damage that had been done. It now turns out that the fire first started in a wood depot, at the corner of a quadrangle of buildings in Pangal Ally Street, Ganesh Peit, where a Bombay timber merchant, Abba Hasham by name, had opened a new business, only about two months ago. The premises in question was, to all intents and purposes, a shed, with a roofing of corrugated iron, supported on wooden pillars. There was, of course, a large quantity of timber—beams and scantlings—stored therein, and some sawyers had been at work the whole morning. They left off work at about noon to go for their mid-day meal, and were absent from the premises for about three-quarters of an hour, there being at that time nobody in the yard. On their return to resume work, they found the whole place enveloped in flames. There had been no fires of any kind kept on the premises, and the workmen in question declare that they had not been smoking, so that it could not be said that a lighted cigar butt had set the sawdust, &c., on fire. There appears to be some room to suspect that the disastrous conflagration was the result of incendiarism, the outcome of rivalry. The police are prosecuting strict enquiries into the matter, and if there is really any foundation for the theory of incendiarism, Major Macpherson will doubtless unearth the culprits.

Up to noon to-day the fire was still burning but very slightly, four large quadrangles of buildings and timber yards having been completely destroyed, covering an area, I should say, of about five hundred yards square. The estimate given me yesterday that over two hundred houses had been glutted is somewhat exaggerated, for on making an examination this morning I found that on the area over which the fire had done its cruel work, and where now there remain nothing but smouldering remains and bare burnt walls, there must have stood about one hundred and fifty dwellings yesterday morning, excluding the depots which have been burnt. It is truly marvellous how the working parties succeeded in battling with the flames and preventing the fire from spreading further than it did, for from 12·30 to past 4 p. m. a strong easterly breeze favoured the work of destruction. Fortunately the breeze did blow from the east, for the buildings to the west of the burning square were more strongly built, and less flimsy, while on the east side there were hundred of thatched buildings and timber yards, where thousands of tons of wood were stored, and in addition to this there are a couple of large kerosine oil store godowns on that side. As I informed you last night, a very great credit indeed is due to the Cantonment Police, for they worked exceedingly hard in the face of the devouring flames. Two European Constables, Lowe and Fidgett, took up a position in a narrow gully on the west edge of the burning square, and in spite of the intense heat they stood their ground, and by their determination, assisted by two fire engineers, succeeded in arresting the further progress of the fire. They pulled down the roofs of the houses, which were within ten yards of the fire, and by saturating them well all around with water, kept the fire where it was. Messrs. Guider, the Inspector, and Langley were stationed at other extreme points, and by their strenuous efforts prevented the fire spreading north or south. The General, whom I informed you, was on the spot the whole time with his A.-D.-C., and Mr. Plunkett congratulated Mr. Guider on the way in which his men had worked. I must also mention the name of Mr. Pudumjee, the President of the City Municipality, who was on the spot about the first. He gave great assistance also, and did not leave the place until very late at night. Mr. Reid, the Collector, and Colonel Humfrey, the Inspector General of Police, also visited the scene last evening. By order of Mr. Plunkett, a party of a hundred men or more were kept at work the whole night, with the engines, while the police were on duty to prevent property being stolen. It is now estimated that the value of the timber, which was destroyed, was something like Rs. 75,000; so that with the house property taken into the calculatinn the total loss will amount to about two lakhs of rupees, nothing of which is covered by insurance. Steps will now be taken to have all the timber depots, oil stores, country fire-matches, godowns and such like plans removed from the city out to Bamburda and thereabouts. Two Europeans, belonging to the Gloucestershire Regiment, one of whom is Corporal Davis—I don't know the name of the other—deserve also to be mentioned for the part they took in the hard work. The natives, as is invariably the case, lost their heads, and would give no assistance. They had to be forced to lend a hand at the pumps and in removing timber.

The last big fire in the city occurred in May 1879 when the Budhwar Palace was burnt to the ground. That fire lasted for twenty-two days.

THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

All the arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Census of Poona have been made, and the work is very much advanced. An efficient agency has been at work for some time past, and the houses have all been numbered carefully. In fact, everything is so well arranged that the enumeration could be comfortably proceeded with to-morrow, and the census taken in a few days.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

CAVALRY FIELD FIRING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 13.

A field telegraph, with a head office at the Commander-in-Chief's camp, and having connections with Poona and Kirkee, and the butts at the foot of "The Sisters," has been set up by the Sappers and Miners, as also a field telephone extending from the Artillery marker's butt to the Chief's camp, a distance of about 1,600 yards. Both are working very satisfactorily. The army signalling arrangements are also very complete and satisfactory.

Yesterday morning, Major Burroughs, the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, in conjunction with Colonel Carrington, of the Worcesters, who is chief umpire for the field-firing, and the Assistant Umpires—Lieutenant-Colonel Watling, Colonel Leach, R.E., Colonel Gough, Colonel Meakin, Colonel Lloyd, R.A., Major Stopford, Captain Scallon, and others—assisted by Sergeant-Major Rowe, of the Musketry Office, were very busy all day in netting up the dummies, screens, dummy guns, &c., for the field-firing, parties of fifty men from each infantry corps, except the Royal Fusiliers, being in attendance, under the command of an officer, for this work. Pits were dug for the guns by the Europeans, while the natives carried the dummies and screens and arranged them behind the works as required. The Royal Fusiliers practised outpost duty in the afternoon, and so did a few other regiments.

This morning the Cavalry Brigade, consisting of 3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry and the 4th Poona Horse, under the command of Colonel Currier of the latter regiment, did their part of the field-firing, commencing at about 9 o'clock. The Cavalry advanced in line of squadrons from the top of the ridge to the south of the Commander-in-Chief's camp and on arriving within about 800 yards of the imaginary enemy's position they extended and divided into three parties so as to attack the three outpost positions occupied by the enemy. A party of Sappers and Miners who were stationed under cover near the outpost position being informed through the telephone that the attack had commenced, fired some small "mines" by electricity, so as to make it appear that the enemy's outposts had opened fire. The Cavalry now proceeded to attack with ball ammunition firing in volleys at the dummies and screens, and continuing to advance until they had got within about 200 yards of the enemy's position. The three outposts of the enemy were in eschelon, the one on the west being rearmost of all. These outposts were placed about between 1,500 and 2,000 yards in front of the line of earthworks at the foot of "The Sisters." I noticed that there was not very much canvas exposed for the two regiments of Cavalry who were attacking, for upon each position there were only 30 "head and shoulder" dummies, and four "support screens" each about eight feet by three. Two of these screens were well in rear, so as hardly to be seen. Further, the positions of the outposts were such that there was no use of "ricocheting," for there were too many rocks around the base of the position. The Cavalry attack did not continue for much over one hour, and an idea of how they acquitted themselves may be gathered from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's remarks. At the close of the attack, Sir George Greaves addressed the assembly of officers to the following effect. He said:—

Well, gentlemen, as I understand the necessities of war, the main body of an Army will always be preceded by large divisions of Cavalry who form a screen, behind which their respective Generals may manœuvre the Infantry and other troops. Although, perhaps, some of you may not agree with me, yet I feel sure that any one who has studied the subject will know that it is impossible for Cavalry screens to manœuvre against each other without frequently using their carbines; and, believe me, it is every bit as important for Cavalry to shoot straight, as it is for them to manœuvre, to reconnoitre, and perform other duties in the field. From what I saw to-day, I should say that more complete ignorance could not be displayed of one of the principal requirements of modern Cavalry. It is impossible to have rushed a position in the way you have done this morning. A real attack against such outposts would have occupied at least two hours, instead of the one hour that your brilliant performance this morning took, although of course, outposts are merely the eyes and ears of an army, and as soon as you had felt your way to them bit by bit, little by little, they would have, of course, retired before your superior numbers. All I ask you to do is that you should do exactly what you would do on service, and if this is what you would do, you know nothing about the necessities of the situation. For the centre squad to have marched across the front of the position they had to fire at, under the enemy's fire, was simple tomfoolery. You took no cover, at all, during the advance, and the firing was exceedingly bad, the volleys consisting of carbines being let off by two and threes, and even one stray carbine at a time. You could not have done worse if you tried. For the past five years I have been intimately acquainted with field-firing of various sorts, but I never saw anything done like this before. Now, gentlemen, I tell you what I shall do. We shall have this done all over again this evening with blank ammunition, so as not to interfere with the work going on ahead of you. You will commence at 3-30 p. m. and do the thing properly and sensibly. You will send your scouts out to scour the country properly and find the enemy. Having found them the scouts will return to inform the main body of it, and then you will advance direct, but cautiously, to the positions from where the attack is to be made. Having taken those positions, you will not move your men across the front of the enemy's fire, for to do so is tomfoolery. I appeal to you, Colonel Gough, to say whether I am right or wrong.

Colonel Gough, of the 18th Hussars, said he quite agreed with his Excellency that to move a squad across the front of the enemy's position while the enemy were firing would be fatal.

At 3-30 p.m. in accordance with his Excellency's orders, the Cavalry Brigade went through the same task this evening, but in a manner which was far more satisfactory to Sir George Greaves. Beginning at 3-30 p.m. they did not give over till about 5 p.m. and even later.

Major Burroughs, Colonel Leach, R.E., and Colonel Carrington are now busy setting up the dummies for the Artillery Field Firing, which will begin at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The full strength of the attacking force had been estimated at six batteries of artillery (600 men), two regiments of cavalry (900 men), and nine regiments of infantry (6,300), making a total of close upon 8,000 men. For this force, the following dummies had been prepared, viz., 1,500 head and shoulders dummies for firing line; 150 screens, 3 feet by 8, as supports; 50 screens, 8 feet by 6, as reserves, ; 20 screens, 24 feet by 6, representing infantry in column; 5 screens, 24 feet by 9, to represent cavalry (these have not been used): and 24 dummy guns and lumbers with gunners in proportion.

THE WYER CUP COMPETITION.

THE B Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles met at the Coorla Range yesterday morning to compete for the Wyer Cup. The total number of points scored was 358, points, which is remarkably high when compared with the total in the same competition last year, namely, 335 points, made by the A Company. There were an unusual amount of misses in the shooting, there being 11 at the 700 yards and 12 at the 800 yards ranges. The highest individual score—that of 64—was made by Lieut. F. M. English, Sergeant W. S. Nichol following closely with 63. The following are the scores:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Grand Total.
Lieut English, T M.....	32	32	64
Sergt Nichol, W G.....	33	30	63
Major Brown, R S	25	33	58
Sergt Waller, J	25	25	50
Vol Morris, C E	29	21	50
Cr-Sergt Thomas, E	22	19	41
Vol Moon, C.....	17	15	32
Total...	183	175	358

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 26.

"ELIMINER le Feminin" Dumas' recipe for getting rid of all the world's difficulties, is rather a hard doctrine to preach to women. And yet if we look on the last week or two we must frankly acknowledge that the feminine element made up its history. The shape of Cleopatra's nose, says a popular French journalist, eternally influences the destinies of the world. Cleopatra's imperial mumified features may apparently repose in peace, in glass case described No. 0000, in the British Museum catalogue, but in spirit her nose still directs the affairs of the universe. It is the leading motive in the dramas of real life—less often it figures in its comedies than in its tragedies. Cleopatra's nose lives again in the little pert tiptilted organ of Gabrielle Bompard, who has lately added pages to the criminal history of Paris. Cleopatra's nose is resuscitated in the astute investigating feature of the lady journalist of many aliases—the Jacqueline of the columns of "Gil Blas," the Renee of the Gaulois feuilletons, and the Madame Severine who lately exerted her influence for the escape of the assassin Padlewski from the hands of the French gendarmerie.

Cleopatra's nose is "en evidence" loss heroically in the slender English features of Mary Eleanor Pearcy, and of the much-discussed Mrs. Captain O'Shea, the purveyor of intense interest lately to Irish political history. Cleopatra's nose poked up out of the Rae Mine trial; it made a muddle of domesticity in the well-borne home—Cleopatra's nose is, in fact, the pivot on which the world goes round. It is just as fateful on the face of a placid English woman, a lively Irish girl, a bonny Scotch lassie, or an impressionable French lady as on the luxurious Egyptian, who made it famous for all time. This is why Dumas says "eliminer le feminin." There is no other way of securing that placid, comfortable, dry as-dust monotony that seems so fascinating when one's head gets giddy with the world's rapid whirl. "Eliminer le feminin" is the cry of the misanthropical bachelor—"eliminer le feminin" is the watchword of the monks and hermits, the Saints Senanus and Kevin, Anthony and Aloysius—"eliminer le feminin"—let the men go one way and the women the other and sing heigh! for the jolly little world we shall have. Mark Anthony doing penance in ashes and sackcloth as Anthony the Anchorite, while Cleopatra and Co. tramp around singing the song of the unemployed "We've got no work to do"—a fascinating, but not very lively sketch of the society by-and-bye as it will appear after trying the recipe "eliminer le feminin."

At Marylebone Courthouse, the judge made an effort during the trial of Mrs. Pearcy to carry out Dumas' advice to eliminate the female element. The court was thronged with smart people, representatives of every section of society. There were literary women intent on "copy," or studying the characteristics of womanly villainy for a three-volume novel—there were artistic women enthusiastically recording impressions and composing strong dramatic situations for academy canvases—there were theatrical women, soft delicately-tinted, luxuriously-clad creatures dwelling on every word, catching every emotion, watching every movement that they might reproduce them for the benefit of a first night audience in some great murder drama. To the judge's eye they were apparently an incongruity—the feminine element to which he is used is not ordinarily clothed in purple and fine linen—it requires a stretch of the judicial imagination often even to recognize it as woman. Of quite another style were the ladies that sat before him. The court to his mind was no place, judging by their sweet faces, for such nice women, in such nice gowns. So he took heart of grace—it is hard even for a judge to tell a woman that she is trespassing on dangerous ground—and he requested all the ladies to retire. Judge's mandates are not often questioned, but the command to clear the court of ladies—"eliminer le feminin,". fell almost on deaf ears. One or two sensitive girls recognized the unpleasantness of the situation, and crept shyly out. But the great majority sat stolidly on. They did not intend to lose so fine an opportunity of culture for the sake of even a judge's scrupulous nicety. Then the judge looked steadily at them—he took their measure with judicial accuracy. "We shall now resume the case," he said, "as *all the* ladies have left the court."

"An Englishwoman" has been protesting in the *St. James's Gazette* against the denunciations hurled in the columns of *Woman*, the organ of ideal womanliness, at the crowding of ladies to the courts at all specially ghastly trial scenes. It is necessary, according to "Englishwoman," that women should attend women's trials to see that justice is done. *Woman* scoffs at the champion of the down-trodden sex, as she calls Englishwomen, and asks her to say plainly and straightforwardly, instead of posing as an upholder of the rights of her weaker sisters "What is fit for men to see and hear is fit for women." "Englishwoman" may be very illogical, she may be guilty of using ridiculous arguments in the eyes of the editor of *Woman*. But she has a right to state her opinion without being scoffed at in a leaderette of the organ of the ideal womanly woman which in the person of its editor seems able to "eliminer le feminin" without the smallest difficulty.

When Tennyson wrote:

"Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still,

he did not realize how soon science would enable us to listen through the phonograph to the echo of a voice that had been stilled for ever in death. It is not every one who would wish to revive the pain of parting in this way. When the dead revisit us in dreams, it is one of the saddest experiences. But not so weirdly awful as to hear the voice of a dead man declaiming his own poems—halting, forgetting, breaking down altogether, and then cheerily beginning over again. Colonel Durand invited a select party of the Browning Society on the anniversary of the poet's death to hear his voice again. It was, they said, intensely interesting; and the same party will reassemble on the anniversary of his burial! That such a gruesome entertainment should be possible, is an evidence of the very strained state of our social organism.

In the death of Sir J. Edgar Boehm the artistic world sustains a very great loss. And the circumstances attending it impress themselves on the public mind all the more strongly, as they were so striking and unusual.

According to reliable information it is said that Princess Louise went by appointment and unattended, on Friday evening, to Sir Edgar's studio in the Fulham Road. She had been sitting to him for a portrait bust which was just completed, and afterwards she was examining his study of a horse, a commission on which he was engaged for one of the Rothschilds, when she heard him fall. With great presence of mind she loosened his collar, and necktie before going for assistance to Mr. Gilbert, A.R.A., who occupies an adjoining studio. But on the doctor's arrival it was found that death had been instantaneous. Sir Edgar Boehm was a Viennese who had settled in England and married an English wife. The Prince Consort was the first to recognize his talent, and the royal patronage at once secured him success. He leaves many monuments of his talent scattered through London—one of the most admired the statue of Carlyle, of which the bronze cast in Chelsea Gardens is a replica.

At Lady Lyall's last Tuesday week, Mrs. Brander, a lady inspector of schools in Madras, pleaded the case of Indian women's education. Among the audience were Miss Cornelia Sorabji and her sister, wife a young Scotch gentleman. Both wore the picturesque, Indian dress, and no doubt there could be no eloquent argument in favour of the movement, than their presence. Miss Cornelia Sorabji is at present studying law at Somerville Hall, and describes her life there as quite perfect.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's story in the "Detroit Free Press" 'Xmas number is very cleverly written, but very sad. His heroine is an East-end flower girl, and Mr. Kipling has given a painfully life-like account of what existence is for such girls in the squalid slums of London. Badalia Herodsfoot has a far-fetched title, but her story is acted under commoner names all too near us every day. The illustrations are cleverly done by the Misses Hammond, two of the most promising lady-students of the Royal Academy Schools.

THERE have been more terrible storms in the Atlantic. The cattle on board the Trave were so frightened that many went mad.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE death of the Duke of Somerset at the age of 81, is announced in to-day's telegrams.

THE severe weather in England and on the Continent is reported to have broken up.

A GOVERNMENT resolution, issued yesterday, severely censures the Poona Municipality for lax administration.

THE *Indian Engineer* learns that Colonel Conway-Gordon, Director-General of Railways, is not expected to return to this country on the expiration of his leave, and that Colonel Sargeaunt will, therefore, be confirmed in his appointment.

THE 6-30 p.m. Mail from Madras and the 2 p.m. train from Raichore collided at the Vangannoor station at 1-15 p.m. on Thursday, owing to the carelessness of the pointsman in having allowed the train to go on the wrong line. Both engine cow-catchers, buffers and castings were smashed, and the engine seriously damaged, but fortunately no passengers were hurt.

MYSORE seems to be ahead in inventions and manufactures. A goldsmith, of the Rampur village, is said to have invented a plough that is light and durable, and does double the work of an ordinary plough. Another man, Rachappa, a resident of Chickaballapur, is reported to be manufacturing sugar-cane mills, on the English model, which are being used in the Province by the ryots.

SUMMONED by two urgent telegrams to the bedside of his brother, the venerable Head of a religious house in Italy, the *Deccan Times* learns with very much regret that Bishop Caprotti is leaving Hyderabad for Italy almost immediately. Yesterday he asked for the prayers of the congregation for his brother in his illness, and for himself during his absence. As in any event he will take advantage of the opportunity of transacting affairs in connection with the Mission, his Lordship purposes being absent for a couple of months. As it is no secret that the Bishop's health has been far from satisfactory for months past, we sincerely trust that the sea voyage and the air of his native land will restore him to his congregation with health and strength thoroughly re-established.

THE Zemindar (Junior) of Parlakimedi has become infected with the desire for railway development, and proposes to invest some of the estate funds that have accumulated in the hands of the Court of Wards in constructing a branch line of railway to his capital. The Zemindar hopes that the main line will touch his estate, but this is thought hardly possible. At or about Jalumur, however, the main line must come within a few miles of his boundary; and the Collector of Ganjam has no doubt that some satisfactory arrangement can be come to for the construction of any small portion of such branch line as may be beyond the limits of the Parlakimedi Zemindari. There are three possible routes, which would reach the main line about Jalumur—Tekkali (Raghunadhapur or Tokkalipatnam (not far from Kasibugga) respectively. Of the three it is probable, says the Collector, that the Jalumur route would be the best, as being the easiest line, and also opening up a better part of the Zemindari than either of the others. The question of route will of course have to be discussed with the officers of the railway. The Government has instructed the Consulting Engineer for Railways to call upon the Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, to prepare an estimate of the cost of making the survey, on receipt of which the Zemindar of Parlakimedi will be requested to lodge the money in the Government treasury. When the Zemindar of Parlakimedi has lodged the money, the Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, will be authorized to engage a special staff to make out the plans and estimates for the branch railway.

THE total value of minerals and gems produced in British India during the year 1889 amounted to Rs. 1,72,67,357, and those in Native state to Rs. 71,70,222, making a total of Rs. 2,44,37,579. Bengal heads the list with Rs. 58,47,439, next comes Mysore with Rs. 51,13,104, next Madras with Rs. 33,78,707, Bombay with Rs. 29,05,602 (this includes Sindh and Native States), Burma Rs. 13,61,667, Punjab Rs. 12,80,366, Rajputana States Rs. 12,26,807. Assam Rs. 9,80,862, Central Provinces Rs. 8,07,354, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rs. 6,41,435, Nizam's Dominions Rs. 3,37,367, Central India Agency Rs. 2,47,794, Baluchistan Rs. 1,21,170, Baroda Rs. 78,622, Kashmir Rs. 45,358, Ajmere-Merwara Rs. 35,740, and Coorg Rs. 28,185. As regards the production of gold Mysore stands pre-eminent with a money value of Rs. 42,62,050, followed by Madras with Rs. 1,39,473. The other places are Punjab Rs. 14,866, Kashmir Rs. 6,020, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rs. 4,400, Bengal Rs. 2,000, and Burma Rs. 1,800. Of precious stones Burma produced Amber to the value of Rs. 30,000, Jade or Jadeite valued Rs. 2,00,000, Ruby Rs. 38,848, and Spinel Rs. 259. Kashmir, produced Sapphires to the value of Rs. 15,000. The total value of coal produced was Rs. 68,98,415, of which Rs. 63,23,270 was in British India and Rs. 6,75,145 in Native States. The value of Petroleum produced was Rs. 2,51,114, almost the whole (Rs. 2,32,327) being in Burma. The remaining was from Baluchistan Rs. 17,714 and Punjab Rs. 1,073. The total value of Iron ores was Rs. 1,16,454, and quarry stones Rs. 54,84,644. Mica, Ochres, Corundum, Copper ores, &c., have also contributed to the totat amount.

As soon as the House reassembles, the Parnellites will (according to the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier*) commence an active Parliamentary campaign. They can be scarcely expected to enter into a competition with Mr. Justin M'Carthy in denouncing the prosecution of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien, but they will place on the paper several resolutions relating to the condition of Ireland, and will not be sparing in their questions to Ministers. Mr. Parnell is determined to keep himself and his friends well in evidence.

THE Crimean heroes, who have been very prominently before the public for some time, are to be the recipients of very marked attentions from the Queen. Her Majesty has, says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, expressed her intention of entertaining them one day in the earlier months of this year at Windsor. This decision was formed directly after the men were refused admission to the Wellington Barracks a few weeks back, under somewhat singular circumstances, but was not conveyed to the officials of the Royal Household until recently. Of the Wellington Barracks incident the Queen is stated to have spoken very decisively, for she has always held the highest admiration for the veterans of the Crimea. Indeed, it may be remembered that when she received them thirty-four years ago, after the fall of Sabastopol, she was so overcome as they stepped forward one by one to receive their honours, that she burst into tears.

THE spoils of the Witu expedition which fell to the British arms were neither rich nor rare. They consist (according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) of one fowling piece and an elephant's tusk. The gun, however, possesses some interest, as it was presented to the late Sultan of Witu by the German Emperor. The Foreign Office will present the tusk to Her Majesty the Queen. The fowling piece is to be returned to the German Emperor.

THERE has been much talk at Monte Carlo about the reported interdiction by the Czar against Russian subjects entering the Principality of Monaco, on the ground that so many Russian families have been ruined by the high play of one or other of their members. One Russian gentleman recently died of over-excitement, that of success. He fell dead, from heart disease, on to the table before the croupier had paid him his winnings.

ACCORDING to the Berlin newspapers, the German Foreign Office has refused to give its support to Dr. Peters in his law-suit in connection with the confiscation of the steamer Neera by Admiral Fremantle, on the ground that Count Herbert Bismarck, who was then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, described Dr. Peters as a disturber of the peace. It is added that Dr. Peters has, in consequence, abandoned the action.

A TELEGRAM received at Rome from Massowah, dated Dec. 24, states that the Governor has received a letter from the Emperor Menelek expressing confidence that the ties of friendship between Italy and Ethiopia would continue to become closer, and that the relations between the Italian authorities at Massowah and the Ethiopian chiefs of the Tigre district would remain as cordial as ever. The Emperor has written similar letters to Ras Mangascia and Ras Mesciascia, the chiefs of Tigre. The Governor has replied to the Emperor Menelek by a letter reciprocating his friendly sentiments.

THE London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, believes that the first draft of the Irish Local Government Bill came before the Cabinet at its meeting in the early part of last month. The subject is engaging Mr. Balfour's attention now. It is probable that the crisis in the Nationalist Party, and the prospect of division in its ranks in Ireland, will induce the Ministry to bring in the Local Government Bill this Session.

THE capture of the missing Land League books and accounts by the Secessionists is one of the most important counts in the history of the Irish crisis. These books, says the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent*, extend over a period of ten years, and their absence was severely commented on by the three judges. Several Irish Members, including the late Mr. Biggar, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Justin McCarthy, swore that they did not know what had become of the books. The books and documents were, the correspondent believes, obtained from Paris, where they had been securely hidden. It will be remembered that the Secessionist emissaries got over there before Mr. Parnell's representatives.

THE *Leeds Mercury* London correspondent states that if Captain O'Shea obtains the consent of the persons directly concerned, some interesting documents on Liverpool and Galway elections may be published. No one will be surprised to learn that Captain O'Shea's friends on these occasions were Liberal Unionists, and it will turn out (the correspondent believes) that two of them were Lord Stalbridge and Mr. Chamberlain.

THE Executive of the National Union of Teachers has made, the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* learns, an interesting representation to the Education Department in reference to free education. It has advised that freedom from payment of fees should extend to the whole period of school attendance provided for in the Education Acts, that is, from the age of four to fifteen, or up to the highest standard of examination. The executive has also impressed upon the Department the necessity for a more rigorous enforcement of the compulsory principle. The Union has long held that the comparative laxity with which the compulsory clauses are enforced is one of the great evils of our present educational system; and it now has gone so far as to declare that without a stringent enforcement of the compulsory principle, free education will not materially improve school attendance.

MR. PARNELL has made a new law for his followers. They are not to be members of the National Liberal Club. He was not (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*) likely to overlook the fact that private conferences at the National Liberal Club—conferences in which Irishmen did not exclusively join—created the majority against him which he had to combat for a week to prevent his formal deposition. He has sent forth the word that the integrity of his following has been sapped and its independence mined by too close and continual intercourse with designing Gladstonians. He prefers that his Parliamentary colleagues should be clubless in the vast sea of London. They will then never learn to know English Members and English politicians well enough to like them. All this is done in pursuance of a policy of suspicion which so quickly turns to hate.

IT has (the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* is informed) been decided by Lord Salisbury not to appoint a new Minister to Persia until it has been seen whether the leave Sir Henry Wolff is now taking will not rehabilitate him, and make the selection of a successor unnecessary. Sir Henry has so far made what can only be called a wonderful recovery from what was at one time believed to be a fatal illness; and now that he is at home in England again there appears ground for hope of a complete convalescence.

A LONDON correspondent states, that we are again threatened with an upheaval in the industrial world, which will affect some 200,000 Jewish tailors in different parts of the country. "The sweating system" is again the cry, and for its abolition these men have expressed a determination to leave work unless some modifications are introduced. They have never been satisfied with the Sweating Committee's report, and though the agitation, which commenced directly after its issue, had latterly subsided, its embers had never been actually extinguished. In the movement they intend to initiate on the 1st of January they receive the hearty support of their compatriots, numbering about 150,000 in Germany, and those, numbering about 140,000, in America.

FAR from thinking that his social scheme will in England prove the failure, which some of the critics have predicted for it, General Booth is actually not without hope that he may be able to extend it, in one form or another, to other European countries.

THE work of the late Professor Thoold Rogers as an economist and his services to Radicalism are to be commemorated by the National Liberal Club. The deceased Professor was the first chairman of the committee of the Gladstone Library, and to that committee has been entrusted the carrying out of the proposal for a memorial. Of what nature the mememorial will be is not yet decided. It has been suggested that it should take the form of a portrait or bust, or a substantial addition of appropriate books to the Library.

THERE is an Act operative in the Dominion of Canada which teetotaliers may be able to utilise to their advantage. This is a statute under which the wife of an habitual drunkard can hold a liquor-seller responsible for damages if he supplies her husband with liquor after being notified not to do so. A Mrs. Kirby, who sued a liquor-seller under this Act has been awarded, in the Supreme Court at Montreal, $100 on account of the injury done to her and her family as a result of the drink supplied to her husband.

THE Royal Academy is about to lose its oldest Academician. Mr. Calder Marshall was elected an associate in 1845, and a full Academician eight years later, and now retires to give place to a younger man. His resignation, following so closely upon the unexpected death of Sir Edgar Boehm, will create two vacancies for sculptors, if the vacant chairs are to be filled by representatives of the branch of art by which they have been vacated. This will give an opportunity for Mr. Gilbert to be made R.A., while the Associateship which he vacates could not be better filled than by Mr. Harry Bates.

THE *Leeds Mercury* London correspondent says, that Mr. Marks will be a heavy financial sufferer by his libel case. His own costs in the case have been heavy—Sir Charles Russell received a retainer of 1,000 guineas and a refresher of 500 guineas a day. The fees on the other side were not, of course, nearly so large, but it is estimated that the case will altogether cost the plaintiff £10,000.

A LISBON telegram says:—Replies have now been received to the Note to the Powers recently issued by Senhor Barbosa de Bocage, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the Minister complained of the action of the British South Africa Company in Manicaland. While expressing sympathy with Portugal, the Powers advise the Government to treat the affair in such a manner as to avoid any collision between the British and Portuguese. Senhor Gouveia, who is now at Cape Town, will return shortly to Manicaland, instead of coming to Portugal with Colonel Paiva d' Andrade, as was at first thought probable.

THE Dutch Indian Budget for 1891 shows a deficit of 23,000,000 florins.

COLD-WEATHER DOINGS IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 12.

At present we are all hoping that none of the poor deserted wives of Secunderabad will die of *suttee* in the absence of their own (or somebody else's) lords and masters at the camp-of-exercise. The gallant warriors marched out on the 2nd, and the final march-past will not be till the 21st, on which date they return to their homes. The United Service Club is now a sad sight. The building is empty, and the library adjoining crowded with grass-widows. Surely for these few weeks the poor things might be allowed into the sacred precincts. Pool and whist might prove as fascinating to them as to their other halves, and help to while away the time in their absence. Some enterprising ladies are getting up a gymkhana meeting on the 17th, which is to be really a "ladies'" gymkhana. None of the other sex are to be allowed to compete, and they must pay for the privilege of looking on, but it is a pity the charge for admission is not higher—say ten rupees instead of one—as surely no man left in the station would be ungallant enough to refuse to pay any price he was asked to witness the contests between the fair rivals. May they all pass off peaceably! There are to be six events, and already there are numerous entries, so there is every prospect that the efforts of the sporting ladies who are getting it up will be crowned with success.

The sport in the hunting field this season has been good, and though, owing to the heat, the meets must always be held somewhere near the small hours, there have been generally fairly large fields. For my part, though I admire the energy and enthusiasm of those who enjoy getting up at 3-30 a.m. to chase the wily "jack," I cannot follow their example. It is all very well to call it "pleasure," but pleasure under such difficulties has no charm.

The visit of the Czarewitch to Aurungabad, the most interesting portion of the Nizam's territory, is over, and all concerned in the arrangements of the camp are to be congratulated on the perfect manner in which everything was carried out. His Imperial Highness expressed himself as being much pleased with all the sights of the place, as well as gratified at the hospitality shown him by H. H. the Nizam's Government. Col. Ludlow, Inspector-General of Police, made all the police arrangements in person, and Mr. Stevens, Staff Officer to the Minister, had charge of the camp. The Czarewitch has presented to each of these gentlemen a handsome cigarette case as a token of his appreciation of their exertions for his comfort.

If he goes through India with his eyes open, the Czarewitch's visit ought to be productive of much good. In the first place, instead of a down-trodden race hating their conquerors, as the Russians have tried to persuade themselves the natives of this country are, he will see several peoples, differing widely in customs and religions, all happy and prosperous, and living on terms of perfect friendliness with each other and the aliens in their midst. These aliens they look on as the bond that holds them together, and instead of crying out against them as oppressors and spoilers of their land, they look up to them as the friends and upholders of justice. Had time permitted him to visit Hyderabad, he would have seen here, better perhaps than in any other part of India, the good feeling that exists between the Indian and the Englishman. This, in spite of the efforts of agitators to stir up feelings of class-hatred in many parts of India, goes on steadily increasing. Then the freedom of the press in this country must be a matter of surprise to him, coming from a land where no man dare speak his mind. The open press is cried down by many as being a means of spreading sedition, but foolishly I think, as it is in sedition silently and sullenly brooded over danger lies. Besides many grievances become so much less in the airing of them that they cease almost to be considered grievances at all. Any impartial reader of Sir Donald Mackenzie's "Russia" must acknowledge that though there may still be room for improvement in the state of the Indian ryots, it is much better than that of the Russian peasants, as the former would find to their cost if they ever passed from the rule of the Queen-Empress to that of the Czar.

Year after year the number of cold-weather visitors to India increases, and Hyderabad is favoured with a visit from many of them. This year we have had more than usual, though we have not yet had any "celebrities." Some years ago, when on tour through India, Lord Harris and Lord Wenlock were guests at the Residency, and should they re-visit the place during their term of office as Governors they will get a hearty welcome. The Nizam and his nobles are always glad of an opportunity to extend their hospitality to visitors, specially so when they are representatives of the Queen-Empress.

Nothing has yet been decided as to the formation of a corps here to aid in the frontier defence, but the matter is under the consideration of his Highness's Government.

The Resident is still on tour. He is now in Berar, and returns to Hyderabad at the end of this month. He has expressed himself as being pleased with the parts of the country he has passed through, the ryots being as a rule prosperous and contented.

There is at present a great deal of excitement in Chudderghat and the city over the celebrated murder case. About a month ago a Native Christian woman was brought into a house in the city and there brutally murdered. The murder was discovered by the murderers sending the body cut up in pieces and packed in a box to the railway station for transit to Northern India. There was some delay in the despatch of the parcel, and while in the goods shed the stench emitted from it attracted the attention of the railway authorities, who opened the case. The gharrywallah who deposited it at the station was then found, and by his means the murderers were traced. A crime of this kind is most unusual here, and can compare in horror with the White-chapel murders of two years ago. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed at the action of the judge in releasing one of the accused on bail. At the present stage of the proceedings I do not wish to make any comment, further than to say that it is most desirable the matter should be kept as free as possible from party feeling.

A large camp has been pitched in the compound of the Saifabad palace for the accommodation of his Highness, and he had arranged to come there last week, but serious illness in his family made it necessary for him to postpone his visit. This palace, which has been for several years building and is not yet finished, is now, I hear, to be handed over to the P.W.D. for completion. Had this been done in the first instance, for the sum of money that has been expended, a really handsome palace might have been built, instead of the unsightly edifice that exists. The site on the borders of the Hoossain Saugur-tank is a splendid one, and when finished the palace will probably be a favourite residence of his Highness, if once the opposition to his leaving the city is overcome.

The community here will rejoice when the new engines for the Nizam's State Railway arrive from England, as we then hope the journey from Secunderabad to Wadi can be performed in a little less time! We also hope, when that happy time comes, the postal authorities will arrange to let us again have an evening delivery. It is rather hard to have to wait twelve hours longer than is absolutely necessary for our letters and newspapers. At present the accelerated mail service between Madras and Bombay is the reverse of a blessing to us. While on the subject of postal arrangements, I may add that those of us who spend much time in the districts are anxiously looking forward to the advent of the British official as head of the Postal Department, and who has been applied for by the Nizam's Government. At present it is, and deservedly, the best abused department in the service. Some weeks ago an official on tour posted a letter in Mehduck, a distance of 50 miles from Hyderabad, on a Tuesday, and it was delivered the following Sunday! This almost comes up in speed to the local British Post. A letter posted in Chudderghaut on Monday may possibly be delivered in Secunderabad on the following Wednesday!

The survey of the extension of the Nizam's State Railway is about to be commenced. It is proposed that the line should go through the Yelgundel, Mandair, Phurbani, and Aurungabad districts, joining the G. I. P. Railway at Nandgaon. Should this proposal be carried out it will open up some of the richest portions of the Nizam's territory and the line should be a paying one.

The Revenue Settlement of the Indore District is almost completed. The rates in many places have been largely reduced, and now that a large sum has been sanctioned for yearly expenditure on irrigation works, there is a good time coming for the ryot. With abundance of water for growing his crops, and a railway to convey them to a good market, his state ought rapidly to improve.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN POONA.

THE MUNICIPALITY CENSURED.

The following resolution relative to the conduct of Municipal affairs by the Poona Municipal Commissioners was issued yesterday:—

RESOLUTION.—After careful consideration of the correspondence before him, his Excellency the Governor in Council is compelled to observe that there has been a culpable neglect of rules, as well as ordinary financial precautions, on the part of the Municipal Commissioners of Poona, and that such neglect has resulted, as a natural consequence, in serious waste of municipal funds. The facts which justify this conclusion have been disclosed in the course of an enquiry regularly conducted by the Collector with the aid of the City Magistrate. The allegations which formed the subject of this enquiry, made to the Committee itself by one of its own members—a representative of the rate-payers,—have been dismissed by the Committee as groundless. The results of the enquiry, however, as now reported, furnish strong evidence in support of the opinion recently expressed by Government as to the inefficiency of the present Poona municipal administration.

2. The municipal budget appears to be prepared in a very perfunctory manner, lump sums only being entered under what are ordinarily called "major heads" with no "minor heads" or details of estimated expenditure on the various works for which provision is necessary. The budget should obviously set forth all the principal items in detail. Transfers even within a "major head"—much less transfers from one "major head" to another—should not be permitted without the express sanction of the General Committee. The system of expenditure is moreover in direct contravention of Rules 4 and 5 of the standing rules of the Municipality, which distinctly limit the power of the Managing Committee to sanction, on its own responsibility ordinary works costing Rs. 200 and emergent work costing Rs. 500. As a result of the habitual disregard of these rules and the improper delegation of powers to the Managing Committee, no proper check or supervision is or can be exercised over the expenditure of the municipal funds. All undertakings involving an expenditure exceeding the sums mentioned in the rules, ought to be distinctly considered and voted on by the General Body of Commissioners. In its educational expenditure also the Municipality has disregarded Rule 14, in failing to obtain the sanction of the Commissioner to certain increased outlays on establishment. This sanction is required in addition to any sanction or control on the part of the Director of Public Instruction, as the financial arrangements generally are subject to the sanction and control of the Commissioner in case of any increase.

3. The deplorable consequences of the virtual abdication, by the Municipality, of powers which it should have jealously guarded in the interests of the rate-payers, in favour of a small committee of its own members, have been forcibly illustrated in several of the cases commented upon by the Collector. The action of the Managing Committee in sanctioning the defence of certain suits in which the elections of some of the members were contested, without reference to the General Body, is open to grave question. The Municipality, as such, appears to have had no interest in the suits. In one case Mr. Namjoshi, the member whose election was impeached, and who was therefore personally concerned in the suit, was one of the members of the Managing Committee who voted for the large expenditure incurred, and countersigned bills for the amount, while another member, Mr. Gokhale, himself voted the amount which was to be paid to him as pleader's fees for defending the suits. Such questionable proceedings could not have taken place, had the General Body exercised its proper powers of check and supervision.

4. The three cases referred to in paragraph 7 of the Collector's letter furnish further evidence of the manner in which the interests of the rate-payers have suffered in consequence of too free a hand having been given to the Managing Committee. In one case land measuring 675 square feet was purchased by the Managing Committee for widening a street at the rate of Rs. 6 per square foot, while land more favourably situated was obtained a few years ago at Rs. 1-12-0 per square foot. Moreover, after the agreement in respect of this land was drawn up and the amount of compensation finally settled, the Managing Committee allowed the vendor to put up shop-boards, steps and other erections, with the effect that the space left available for widening the street was reduced from 675 to 532 square feet, thus raising the price of the land actually occupied to Rs. 7-8-0 per square foot. In the second case a verandah measuring 184 square feet was purchased in November 1889 at the rate of Rs. 6 per square foot, or a total of Rs. 1,050. That this price was an exorbitant one is clearly shown by the fact reported by the Collector (Appendix E) that the whole house (of two storeys standing on 765 square feet of ground) was sold in November 1888 for Rs. 1,900. In the third case a small shop, measuring 37 square feet was purchased by the Managing Committee for Rs. 1,050 (Rs. 150 representing the cost of the building and Rs. 900 the cost of the site). This gives a rate of Rs. 24 per square foot—a price which, as the Collector justly observes (Appendix F), is unheard of in Poona.

5. The case referred to in paragraph 16 of the Collector's letter and Appendix K also calls for remark. A contract was given by the Managing Committee to one Vithu Balaji to remove and appropriate the town sweepings for one year on payment of a lump sum of Rs. 3,125. No formal agreement, however, was taken from the contractor, nor was any instalment recovered from him before or after the commencement of the contract. The period for which the contract was to run expired two years ago. No payment has yet been made by the contractor, and although several notices demanding payment within a stipulated term have been issued, and have failed to produce any effect, no attempt has been made to recover the amount due by legal process. The Collector states that any suit for the recovery of the first instalment has already become time-barred, and that the second and only remaining instalment will be similarly irrecoverable by lay in a short time.

6. The facts above disclosed show that reform is urgently necessary in the case of the Poona Municipality to ensure adequate protection of the rate-payers' interests. Government would prefer that such reform should come from within. It is most reluctant to interfere with the free spontaneous working of so important a Municipality as that of Poona, and before having recourse to the powers vested in it by law desires to give the Municipality a further opportunity of so amending its administration as to remove all ground for reproach in future. The first step which in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council is essentially necessary is that a paid executive officer of established merit and capacity should be appointed to carry on the work of the Poona Municipality. The Collector should accordingly be requested to obtain from the Municipality and submit to Government definite and matured proposals as to the appointment of such an officer, the definition of his functions and his relations towards the Municipality and the subordinate executive staff. The Municipality should further be informed that Government expect its proposals on this subject to be submitted to the Collector within one month from the date of these orders being communicated to it. The principles which ought to be observed in the election of Municipal Commissioners and the proper relations between the Commissioners and the Managing Committee are subjects which may well engage the most serious attention of the rate payers of Poona.

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

INTENDING exhibitors who have sent their pictures to Calcutta are requested to send their schedules to the honorary secretary as soon as possible, and to have their pictures sent back to Bombay by passenger train; otherwise they may arrive too late. All pictures must be sent in to Messrs. Soundy and Co. before the 26th inst.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET.

REUTER announces the death of Archibald Henry Algernon St. Maur, Baron Seymour, thirteenth Duke of Somerset. His Grace was born Dec. 30, 1810; and succeeded his brother in 1885. He was a D.L. and a J. P. for county Leicester, High Sheriff 1884. The first duke was the celebrated Lord Protector Somerset *temp.* Edward VI.; his titles were granted with remainder to his issue by his second wife, and then to his issue by his first marriage; but his honours were attainted, and he was beheaded; his eldest son by the second wife was, however, raised to the peerage, and the attainder subsequently was reversed in favour of his great-grandson, who then succeeded as second duke; on the death of the seventh duke, the present peer's great-grandfather succeeded as heir of the first duke's eldest son by the first marriage, the line derived from the second marriage having failed. His heir is his brother Lord Algernon who was born in 1813.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE hounds have been giving good sport during the last two weeks, but our last run, when the appointment was at Wankola, must be considered quite as a Red Letter Day in the annals of the Bombay Hunt"

A very cold morning, but without the nasty east wind that we have had so much of of late, made both horses and riders feel unusually keen at the meet, and the large field, some forty in number, who turned out, had perhaps the best morning's sport we have had, or are likely to have, for many years.

A jackal was found in the scrub at the foot of Kaleena Hill, and heading for Kaleena Tank, through the vegetable gardens, brought many riders to grief over the ditches joining the tank, and succeeded in getting a good start of most of the field by doubling back and making across the Melon Ground. The hounds were soon out of the gardens and after him, and judging from the pace at which the leading hounds went, must have been running to view. A very small number of the field were with the hounds, but before the other side of the Melon Ground was reached, the master and a large contingent were up with the pack, which for a time kept almost parallel with the railway, and then headed for the Andheri Road, which we crossed, about half a mile below the station. Some of us then thought that our morning's sport was to all intents and purposes at an end, and that tow-rowing about Andheri Hill was all that we could look forward to. We were destined for better things however, for instead of making for the hill, as ninety-nine out of a hundred jackals do, our hunted friend went round the base of the hill, and crossing the Varsova Road, made for the country beyond, and re-crossing the railway near Goregaum station took a straight line past the Marole Caves for Vehar, where he managed to save his brush by taking shelter among a lot of rocks, whence it was impossible to unearth him. Only about a quarter of the field were up at the finish, including a lady; the run from find to finish lasted over an hour, and was at times very fast; the country over which we went was quite some of the very best of our hunting country, and it is unfortunate that so many of the field were thrown out at the beginning of the run, and also that others should have given up riding after crossing the railway the first time. Although there has been so much sickness and so many casualties among the hounds this season, we must congratulate ourselves that those that are left appear to be very fit indeed, and it is satisfactory to learn that none of those that were out at this long-to-be remembered run are any the worse for it.

The meet on Wednesday is at Santa Cruz.

CRICKET.

MR. H. WADIA'S TEAM VS. MR. GAGRAT'S TEAM.

A VERY interesting and well-contested game came off on Sunday last between Mr. Hoshangjee Wadia's team and Mr. Gagrat's team on the Esplanade, and ended in a win for the former by 7 runs on the first innings. Both the parties were well represented, the former mainly consisting of the Bombay Cricket Club members, whereas the latter represented the Ralli Brothers cricket team. Mr. Wadia having won the toss sent his men in, who put together only 56 runs, of which Mr. Surty contributed a very well-played 14; the second double figure being 10 by Mr. C. M. Patel (an ex-Bombayite). The opponents made up 49 runs by small contributions, the captain being unfortunately run out for 6 runs only. The bowling was very good on both sides, and in the second venture Mr. Wadia's team scored 69, thanks to the beautiful play and excellent contribution of 27 runs by Mr. C. Patel. The following are the full scores:—

MR. WADIA'S TEAM.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Surty, c Mistry, b Bapasola	14	b Writer	3
Massany, b Writer	7	b Writer	5
S Seervai, b Writer	5	b Writer	2
Machlivala, c Dosabhoy, b Bapasola	5	l-b-w b Bapasola	4
Patel not out	10	b Bapasola	27
Bharucha, b Writer	0	b Writer	4
Gazdar b out Writer	0	b Writer	0
Pochkhanawala, b Bapasola	1	b Writer	0
N Hormusjee, b Bapasola	0	b Chonker	1
Wadia, run out, b Writer	0	not out	
J Seervai, b Bapasola	3	c Mehta, b Bapasola	7
Extras	11	Extras	16
Total...	56	Total...	69

MR. GAGRAT'S TEAM.

	1st Innings.
Mehta, b Machlivala	8
Mathridas, c Bharucha, b Machlivala	2
Chonker, b N Hormusjee	7
Gagrat, run out, b Machlivala	6
Bapasola, l-b-w, b Machlivala	1
Walsh, b N Hormusjee	1
Writer, b N Hormusjee	0
D Sorabjee, b N Hormusjee	2
Dosabhoy b Machlivala	3
R Nicholson, not out	5
Lala, b N Hormusjee	6
Extras	8
Total...	49

THE JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. THE YOUNG ZOROASTRIANC. C.

A match was played between the above teams on the Esplanade on Sunday, resulting in favour of the former by 63 runs on the first innings. The great feature of the match was the magnificent play of Mr. S. B. Doctor, who carried his bat for 48 (not out). No one got into double figures, except Messrs. J. E. Reporter and D. F. Dubash, who scored 15 and 26 not out respectively. Another grand display was the effective bowling of Mr. R. E. Mody, who performed the hat-trick. A follow on had to be made by the Zoroastrians. Subjoined are the scores:—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

	1st Innings.
J E Reporter, c Bhaya, b Tapia	15
K M Mehta, b Banaji	2
D E Mody, b Banaji	0
F H Bode, c and b Kaka	3
S B Doctor, not out	48
R D Ayrton, c and b Tapia	9
M R Wadia, c and b Bhaya	5
R E Mody, c and b Tapia	3
K Khambatta, b Kaka	3
D B Tapia, b Tapia	0
S M Motisha, b Tapia	0
Extras	18
Total	106

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
D N Mithaiwalla, b K Mehta	2	b Tapia	1
D P Banaji c and b R Mody	2	not out	8
P D Kanga, b R Mody	0	not out	46
J E Daroowalla, b R Mody.	0	to bat	
D F Dubash, not out	26	b Mody	8
D B Tapia, b K Mehta	0	to bat	
N Bhaya, b R Mody	7	to bat	
B Tata, b R Mody	0	to bat	
S Kaka, b R Mody	0	to bat	
Allaji, b K Mehta	0	to bat	
Sunjana run out	0	to bat	
Extras	6	Extra	3
Total ...	43	Total...	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

J. B. C. C.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
R E Mody	10	4	6	20
K M Mehta	10	2	3	17

Y. Z. C. C.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
S Kaka	15	2	2	24
D P Banaji	8	4	2	15
D B Tapia	13	2	5	30
M Bhaya	6	0	1	20

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE B. A. UNIVERSITY DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The notification which has recently been issued by the University of Bombay announcing that, subject to the approval of H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council, a complete change will immediately be made in the course for the B. A. Degree, ought not to be allowed to pass without protest. It has long been well-known that the present B. A. course has several faults, some of them on the surface, and it seems to be vaguely assumed that the new course must be an improvement on the old. When one considers the many reasons for maintaining some sort of uniformity in the standard required for a Degree, regarded as a test of education, and the difficulties arising from a sudden change of the curriculum, especially in the colleges of a young and imperfectly equipped University like that of Bombay, which render it desirable that even highly beneficial changes should be introduced with caution, one is tempted to enquire why it has been thought necessary to hurriedly introduce this sweeping change, after the commencement of the current session and even before the final sanction of Government has been obtained. But this hastily introduced reform is *not* beneficial; I say without hesitation that, whatever fault may have been found with the old course, the contemplated new course is distinctly worse. Some of its more glaring defects I will with your permission proceed to mention. The innovation which appears to be claimed as most meritorious is that the course is a four-year course, *i.e.*, that it is now impossible for any student to obtain his degree in less than four years from the date of his Matriculation. The period for which a student should be compelled to keep his terms at a college is to a great extent a matter of opinion, but several considerations indicate that a period of four years is too long. At the University of London, which perhaps more than any other has served as a model for the University of Bombay, a moderately proficient student can obtain his B. A. Degree in about twenty months from the date of his Matriculation Examination, and no one need take more than two-and-a-half years in obtaining his degree. Doubtless the London Matriculation Standard is higher than that of Bombay, but this is a matter which the University have in their own hands. Under the new scheme the average student will probably take five or six years in obtaining his B. A. Degree, since few students are able to pass all their examinations without a failure. If he wishes afterwards to proceed to a further degree, such as the LL.B., he will probably take two or three years more. Such a one will therefore have to pass some eight years of his life as a student after leaving school. As the average duration of human life in India is less than in Europe this period seems excessively long. But perhaps the University of Bombay wishes ultimately to rival certain institutions in China, where, I believe, a student is obliged to remain *in statu pupillari* for thirty years before he is granted his diploma.

But with respect to the new scheme, so far as its details are at present known, the most serious objections are to be made, not against the period of the course, but against the choice and arrangement of the subjects to be studied for the various examinations leading up to the Degree.

In searching for the principles (so far as any exist) which underlie the proposed scheme, I suppose it is legitimate to regard the new course as the outcome of a tentative scheme which was drafted about two-and-a-half-years ago. We were told that under that scheme the course was so framed as to ensure general culture, *and not* proficiency in special subjects; it must be admitted that it was tolerably certain to secure this last result. For the rest, there was a considerable permutation of the order of study of the subjects of the old course, and great things were expected to follow the setting of questions on the "Principles of Historical Evidence." The same general ideas as to the arrangement of the course appear still to hold the field, and this fact appears to me to constitute the chief objection to the scheme. I maintain that in the early stages of the course the range of subjects should be wide, although, of course, the questions should be simple: this is the time when the student should, in a measure, endeavour to learn "something of everything." In the later stages the range of subjects should be gradually restricted, and the tendency should rather be for the student to learn "everything of something," considerable latitude being allowed to him in his choice of subjects. Anyone who will take the trouble to study the various stages of the examinations of the London University from Matriculation to the M.A., M.D., D.Sc., &c., will at once notice how thoroughly this principle is carried out there. Yet here this natural order is to be inverted; the Previous Examination is to be narrowed, several important subjects being unrepresented, and the student is to be asked to spread himself over a wider range of subjects at the higher examinations than at the lower. For example, the following was, and for ou ht I know still may be, an approved list of subjects which any student might offer for his Second B. A. Examination. English Language and Literature, a Classical Language, History of England, History of India (including of course the principles of Historical Evidence), Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Physics, Mathematics, and Chemistry! I do not suppose that any student in his senses would have offered this particular *olla podrida*, but if he chose an alternative course it was at any rate to be the equivalent of all this. Does anyone suppose that a student bound by such a course is likely really to *know* any subject? I make a present of the "general culture" secured by the above to anyone who desires it.

Then again as to the omission of Elementary Physics from the P. E. Course. Everyone knows that one of the chief defects of the average Indian student is that he is so unpractical, and no subject of study is more salutary in developing his common sense than some form of Natural Science. Yet this subject, already so imperfectly taught as a rule has been cut out from the P. E. Course, probably in consequence of the agitation to lower the standard of this examination. I am aware that it is proposed to introduce the subject at a later stage; but it is not likely that if no branch of science is learnt in the earlier stages of the course, science will ever be studied with much interest after, wards. The result will be that our B. A. students will merely read science in a perfunctory way as one of the subjects producing their "general culture," while the number of candidates for the B. Sc. will probably be fewer than ever.

Surely then some protest should be made against this ill-considered course, and against the attempt to commit the University blindly to the scheme by hastily introducing the first part of the course before the latter portion has been settled. It is pretty certain in any case that the proposed course will not last long before its defects are practically felt, and then will come another change, unsettling matters once more. If Government would refuse the sanction so confidently anticipated, it would do a real service to the University.—Yours, &c.,

M. J. JACKSON.

Sind Arts College, Karachi, Jan. 8.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held in the Docks this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, founder of Virginia, U. S. A., was a citizen of the parish of St. Sepulchre, and his remains are interred in the church there. At a meeting of the vestry yesterday, Mr. Churchwarden Herbert stated that some thousands of Americans visited the Church annually. He urged that the vestry should erect a memorial placing permanently on record Captain Smith's association with their ancient parish. A resolution was adopted authorising the churchwardens to contribute 25*l.* as the nucleus of a fund for restoring his tombstone.

AN agreement for the settlement of the Portuguese floating debt has been concluded between Count Burnay and his co-delegates and some French financiers. This first advance amounts to 76 millions, which is to wipe out the floating debt, thus removing a great obstacle to Portuguese finance. The financiers include the Bank of France, the Ottoman Bank, the Credit Mobilier Espagnol, the Credit Lyonnais, the Banque Internationale, and MM. Stern and Ephrussi. This is the most powerful syndicate which has yet intervened in Portuguese affairs. Portugal must now, as the *Times* points out, perceive the cost having shut herself out from the London market, for after a long resistance she has been forced to give her lenders the control over the tobacco tax. This was insisted upon, pending a law enabling the Government to mortgage this revenue. The loan will be raised to 200 millions, a sum below the capitalised tobacco revenue.

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THE GREENHALGH DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Major Elliot and applied for an adjournment in the case in which his client charges the jockey, Greenhalgh, with defamation, which was made returnable yesterday. Mr. Burder, who prosecuted, said that the hearing of the case had been fixed for that day. On Saturday last he received a letter from defendant's solicitors, Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, intimating that their client had been served with the summons while in Calcutta; but as he had been very ill for some time past and had been advised to stay in Calcutta for a month, defendant's solicitors had accordingly asked for a postponement in the case for a month. On receiving the above intimation he (Mr. Burder) telegraphed at once to Major Elliot at Deesa to the above effect. In the meantime he received another letter from Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, dated the 13th instant, in which they said:—"We are surprised that under the circumstances mentioned in our letter of the 10th instant, your client is unwilling to postpone the hearing of the case. Your summons, we understand, was applied for many months ago, and no obstacle has been put at any time upon your serving it. After this it seems unreasonable not to agree to have another day named for the hearing of the summons, when our client is prevented by illness from travelling. Our client is perfectly willing to meet Major Elliot in the police court as soon as he is reasonably able to do so, and to give us instructions for his defence." Counsel, continuing, said he held a medical certificate, which had been enclosed with the letter, to the effect that defendant was suffering from fever and rheumatism, so that in the face of the above particulars they had only to accept Hobson's choice and agree to the postponement, although it was wrong for the defendant's solicitors to say that there had been undue delay in serving the summons, which had been sent to Poona and Hyderabad for the purpose of being served upon Greenhalgh. Mr. Burder further demonstrated that Major Elliot had come down to Bombay, and it was a matter of great inconvenience for him, as he was in command of his regiment, to return from Deesa at a later date, especially as the drill season was now on. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Burder) would ask the Court to fix the hearing of the case peremptorily for the 9th of February.

The Magistrate acceded to the application.

OPINIONS ON CHESS.

CHESS-PLAYERS on both sides of the Atlantic are watching with great interest the contest for the championship now being carried on in New York between Mr. Gunsberg and Mr. Steinitz. The first game, which was "evenly contested throughout," ended in a draw, and the second was forfeited by Mr. Gunsberg on account of illness. Chess is apparently an innocent game, at least when it is not "promiscuous chess" as played by Ferdinand and Miranda. Old gentlemen play chess at clubs; they seem more guileless than whist-players. We might suppose that if all the world would only learn chess, a great peace and calm would settle down on mankind. The pastime "does not over-stimulate. To people who would not play if they were paid by the hour or piece, chess seems a kind of spiritual anodyne. It is not less athletic than dominoes, and is more dignified. The associations of chess are far more antique than those of Halma. It is equally valuable as a way of keeping elderly persons quiet and out of mischief. There is no gambling at chess, as there notoriously is at whist. It is less connected with alcohol and tobacco than that melancholy pursuit. Chess appears well adapted as a recreation for minds that delight in serious trifling. It is difficult to see how even the severest Puritan could blame chess. The time of people who engage much in it is notoriously valueless. Take away chess and they may wreak themselves on philosophic speculation, or flounder into mythology. Chess is a method of preventing them from writing books about the authorship of Junius's Letters. Chess is more innocuous than even golf, which is accused by people who must be moral at any cost, of demoralising the laddies. These might have the air of indisputable propositions, recommending themselves, like those of Euclid, to the reasoning part of humanity. But chess-players and others will learn from Mr. Swinton's "Chess for Beginners" (Fisher Unwin) that even this demure and dowager-like recreation has been written against. Mr. Swinton's book is not a model of arrangement and lucidity. It is rather written as if he had jumped into the middle of his topic and splashed about. Still, it is not unentertaining. Any scholar who is thinking of making Hittite his speciality may pause and see if the history and bibliography of chess are not sufficiently craggy to break his mind against. He had better know German first, which Mr. Swinton confesses that he does not know. It is useless to ask young ladies, as he has done, to translate bits of German for you. They never do know the language, which holds, in their education, the place which Greek once did in that of their brothers. The pundit in chess must also make himself a master of Sanskrit, old Egyptian, Zend, "Arabic, Icelandic, Hebrew, Persian, not to speak of early Irish and kitchen languages" like Greek and Latin. When the scholar knows all this, then, and not till then, he may tackle the history of chess.

As to the maligners of chess, Mr. Alexander Neckham, who was born in 1157, and was foster-brother to Richard of the Lion Heart, is among the most vehement, calling it "a game in playing of which Reginaldus, the son of Eymund," one of the Quatres Fils d'Aymon, we presume, "killed a gallant soldier who was playing with him in the Palace of the Great Charles with one of the chess pieces." It must have been a heavy piece. In the old French epics, *chansons de Geste*, the story often opens with a hero knocking out another hero's brains, no easy feat, by dint of the chess-board. But old gentlemen hardly ever do this at clubs. Chess, like other diseases, appears to have exhausted its virulence. In ancient times men were always knocking each other on the head with chess-boards. Patroclus, according to Homer, did something of this kind in early youth. But to discuss that would lead us into the thorny question of the origin of chess. Was the Greek game of *pessoi* chess, or was it draughts, or were dice used, and was it backgammon? Was it chess or draughts or backgammon that King Rhampsinitus, of Egypt, played with Isis in Hades, according to Herodotus? Was chess invented in Egypt, in India, in Persia, or was it evolved in various centres at different times? Mr. Swinton, in his peculiarly cheery and desultory manner, discusses these problems. Apparently our chess, at all events, is of Persian origin. The term "checkmate"—*shah mat*—"the King is dead"—bewrays it. It is very old in Europe, even in Iceland and the Hebrides, as is proved by the famous set of mediæval chess-men made out of walrus ivory. As to the innocence of chess, G. Walker says that it is as bad as coffee for the brain, and, played after dinner, "highly injurious to the "digestion." John Huss was sorry he had played so much. King James, sixth of Scotland and first of England, called chess an "overwise and philosophick folly," full of "faschious toys." Montaigne could not be "fashed" with this "faschious toy." Palamedes, at the siege of Troy, is feigned to have found recreation in chess. There really are worse ways of passing time. Now that it has lost its early virulence, chess is less disturbing to others than the playing of the piano; and, though less exciting, it is also more economical than roulette. People have quarreled, however, as much over its history as over the game itself, which may be left to its amiable devotees, who, perhaps, have missed their vocation when they did not become mathematicians.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

West Coast route to Cape interrupted between Benguella and Mossamedes. All traffic via Natal.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Owing to outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

Mail for Persian Gulf except Guadur, Jask and Muscat closes at Karachi at 6-30 a.m. Wednesday, 14th inst.

RETURNS just made to the War Office show that efforts made recently to increase the supply of horses for the army have been to a large extent successful. In round numbers the military services possess a thousand more mounts than they did a year ago, here being for all the different branches about 5,500 horses and mules. The proper establishment number is a little over 26,000.

NEW MAIL STEAMER ON THE NILE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE KHEDIVE drove out to Mena House on the morning of the 8th ult, attended by his principal aide-de camp, His Excellency Youssef Pasha Shuhdy, to call on Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden and Norway. On his return His Highness went on board the Khedivial dahabeah Noor el Nil and lunched there. In the afternoon His Highness honoured Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son by visiting the Hatasoo and made a minute inspection of the vessel, giving special attention to everything connected with the arrangements for the conveyance of mails and native passengers. His Highness stayed more than half an hour on the steamer, and, on leaving, expressed to Mr. John M. Cook and his son, Mr. T. A. Cook, not only his satisfaction but his astonishment at such a steamer ever being built for the Egyptian Postal Service, and also his hope that the Hatasoo would prove a successful and profitable venture. The Hatasoo is the last steamer completed by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son for their Nile flotilla. It has been designed and constructed on the Clyde, and re-constructed again at their Arsenal at Boulac by Mr. Thubron (the superintending engineer of the firm), the reconstruction at Boulac having been carried out under his supervision chiefly by native labour. She is by far the finest of the steamers on the mail service, having a number of improvements, the result of experience. She is 20 ft. longer than the other steamers for the same service and has considerably more deck space and cabin accommodation for native traffic. On the upper deck she is fitted with first class accommodation for 40 tourists. Mr. John M. Cook will leave Cairo to-morrow, the 10th instant, with the Hatasoo, on her trial cruise to Assouan and back, on which occasion every room will be occupied, chiefly by officers and wives of officers in the service of the British and Egyptian Governments. The Hatasoo is to be back in Cairo on the 22nd instant, so that those who have been honoured with comm

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE question of the colours with which the ships' sides of the British and Foreign Navies were painted early in the century has always been a disputed one; but an authority has recently been discovered which should settle the matter. Vice-Admiral W. S. Lovell (Badcock), who, as a Midshipman, was present in the Neptune at Trafalgar, says in his journal:—"Some of them (the enemy) were painted like ourselves—with double yellow sides; some with a broad single red or yellow streak; others all black; and the noble Santissima Trinidada, 138, with four distinct lines of red, with a white ribbon between them." The Santa Anna, 112, Gravina's flagship, was, the Admiral says elsewhere, painted all black, and there is a curious note on a kindred matter. It had been remarked by Nelson "that the enemy had the iron hoops round their masts painted black; orders were issued by signal to whitewash those of his fleet, that, in the event of all the ensigns being shot away, his ships might be distinguished by their white masts and hoops." It may be assumed that in the Trafalgar era the usual dress of British battle-ships was "double yellow." Previous to this date, the sides of the English ships were varnished—Falconer gives a receipt for the varnish—with their boot tops blue, and rubbing strakes black. Red was a very favourite colour for the inside of the gunwhale and the portaills. It is said that we took our black-and-white striped sides from the Americans in the war of 1812, and that the Chesapeake was so painted. Sir Provo Wallis should settle this question, and also the date when boats were first carried at the side, also subsequent to Trafalgar.

Some curious correspondence on the subject of military rank has recently been appearing in the *Globe*. It arose about an article which referred to the numerous kinds of Captains there are nowadays, many of them self-styled. Then a correspondent, signing himself "XXXV.," arose, and didactically addressed the editor. "No one in the British Empire," said he, "is a Captain unless he has received her Majesty's commission as a Captain; and, moreover, the only persons entitled to such a commission are those who command a man-of-war, or a troop or company of soldiers." This view of the matter at once fetches a naval man, who writes pointing out that the Captain of the Dreadnought and the Captain of the troop or the company have little more in common than the Captain of the P. and O. steamer and the Captain in the Salvation Army. He says: "Doubtless in a few years 'XXXV' will have forgotten this little trouble on attaining his Majority—but I hope he will remember his preciseness, and always ask for the *Navy and Army Gazette* when wanting that paper." Of course a civilian adds that he has no desire to assume a military title, for in *Debrett* he finds that "naval and military officers have no precedence assigned to them either by statute or by any fixed principle." It looks as if there are the makings of a pretty quarrel here.

In relation to the loss of the Serpent, the *Yacht* devotes an article to English cruisers and their artillery the purport of which will be of interest to our readers. The anonymous writer remarks upon the Rattlesnake class that the ships, having too little freeboard, take over heavy seas, which he attributes also in part to their weighty armament. He speaks of them as "good little vessels," but is of opinion that, owing to the instability of the platform, the heavy guns will be of little service. He considers it to be the chief defect of cruisers of the Archer class that they are too ponderously armed, which makes it impossible for them to maintain their speed in a heavy seaway. "A cruiser heavy at the bows and not rising with the waves is a false conception." The writer finds a similar defect of too wieghty armament in the Medea, Mersey, Apollo, Edgar, and probably Amphion, and their congeners. His purpose is to show that due propertion must be preserved between the tonnage and the horse-power, as well as the guns, of any such vessel. His ideal cruiser is a long boat, sufficiently protected and of great speed, bearing a small number of well-placed guns.

On the same day that many military men were listening to Sir Charles Dilke's oration upon our military needs, nearly all the naval men in London were engaged in listening to an oration upon the achievements of their predecessors. Do not the sailors rather overdo this past grandeur of the Navy business? We were told that Mr. Wilmott Dixon was going to teach those who went to hear him about our Empire of the sea, how it was won, and how it must be preserved. But instead of this, the audience, judging from its lack of enthusiasm, listened without very great interest, and with not a little impatience to a tedious tirade about various naval battles and naval commanders, in which there was nothing new and much that has been exploded long ago. Charity covers a multitude of sins, and so we will not dwell upon this matter; but next time a lecturer on naval matters is wanted for a charitable purpose, it might be as well to get some one who is a little abreast of the times.

Sir Charles Dilke's paper, read at the Royal Statistical Society on the 16th ult. was mainly devoted to showing, with many facts and figures, that we do not get such a good Army for the money as we ought to. This is a matter upon which the Army and those responsible for it will have plenty to say, no doubt. Secondly, he inferred that it would be necessary to resort to conscripton if we are to keep pace with the increase of military power on the Continent. But he did not tell his hearers, nor does it appear that there was any one present to supply his omission, that the race is one into which we have no need to enter, and that the competition in Europe is one which we may regard with equanimity. Our Navy, Sir Charles Dilke says, is about equal to that of France. We think he underestimates its value, but that does not matter. Let him urge its extension until it is equal to the work demanded of it, and his other bugbears will disappear.

An interesting communication from a correspondent with the expedition under Lieutenant-Commander Keary, of the Redbreast, accompanied by the stern-wheelers Herald and Mosquito, through the Chinde mouth to the Zambesi, appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday. The manner in which the difficulties of the passage were successfully surmounted reflect the greatest credit upon Lieutenant Keary. He has demonstrated that gunboats of comparatively heavy armament and 13-ft. draught can be put on the river, pushing his way through the mud-flats which make the entrance a mere ditch, and over the bar into 20 ft. of water beyond. He carried out his instructions with a display of tact, determination, and ability which entirely justifies Sir E. Fremantle in selecting him for this important and difficult work. In view of recent troubles at Manica, this achievement of the Redbreast has a special significance and import.

In a recent issue of the *Yacht*, M. Weyl, in the course of an article on battle-ships of heavy tonnage, draws particular attention to the position of their anchors, suspended on the exterior, and with their chains traversing the walls and decks where they are so fully exposed to the enemy's fire that, in a combat of some duration, they or their chains would almost surely be damaged, and probably be rendered useless. He recalls the fact that Dupuy-de-Lome long occupied himself with this danger, and endeavoured to escape it by placing an anchor in a species of well sunk in the interior of his vessel, and thus completely protected. M. Weyl does not commit himself to an opinion, but suggests that the anchor might be hung on the wall of the vessel, with its chains protected by the armour belt, and worked by a steam capstan placed below the water-line. The idea certainly merits attention.

Last September some trials were made near Wilhelmshaven on board the gunnery training ship Mars, with the purpose of determining the applicability of balloons for naval purposes. The vessel was struck by a violent squall, and the balloon, being inflated, was much shaken and tore its net, so that it was necessary to empty it. The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* now announces that experiments have made it apparent that balloons can be used by the Navy only in times of exceptional calm. It may, therefore, perhaps be inferred that the intention of creating a naval aeronautic section has been abandoned.

A correspondent at Kiel states that the despatch-boat Meteor, built at the Germania-Werft at that port, will make her trial-trip in January. She is a small vessel of 950 tons, but is provided with four large locomotive boilers, and such powerful vertical triple-expansion engines as will develop over 5,000 indicated horse-power, and give her, it is expected, a speed of from 22 to 24 knots. It may be interesting—in relation to the question of the proportion of horse-power to tonnage—to compare the Meteor with the Konig Wilhelm, which though a battle-ship of 9,750 tons, has engines which develop only 8,000 horse-power.

The new scale of "fuel and light" has so cut down the supplies that in the course of the severe weather lately prevalent in England the change was greatly felt, and resulted in much complaining. The allowance for guards-rooms especially is very restricted, and some services originally provided for, such as saddle-makers' shops, are now dependent on a doubtful share of an issue of 2 per cent. on the whole demand to cover all deficiencies. Such economies do not tend to popularise the Army, but, on the contrary, deter would-be recruits from joining.

NOTICES.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

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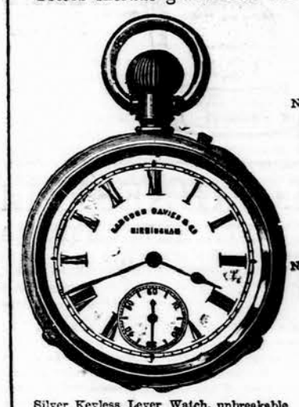

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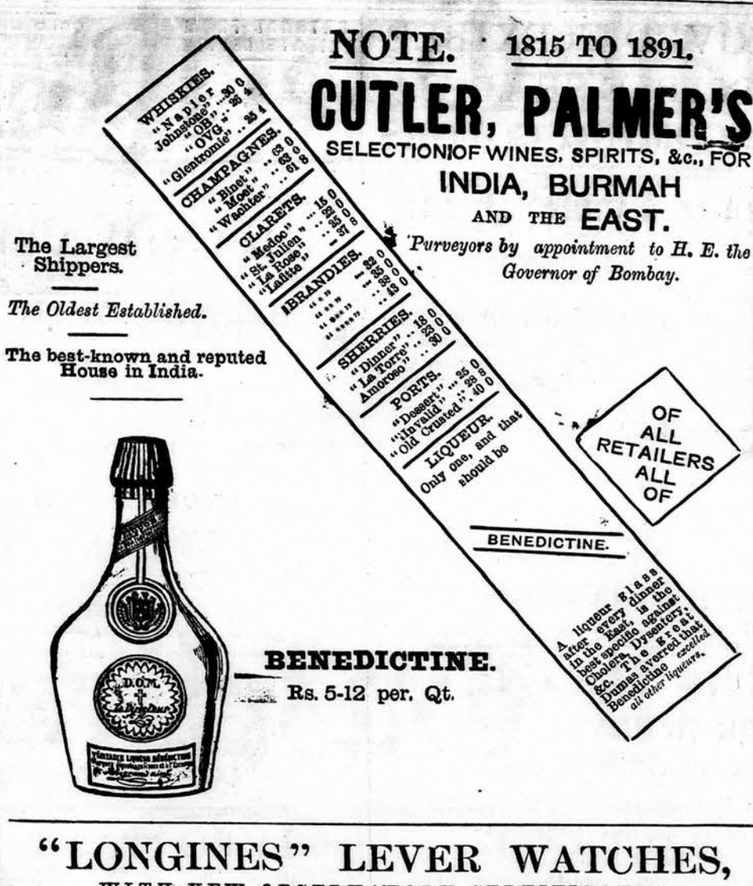
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2030 G. Fine Diamond Duck Brooch, Pearl end, Rs. 170, Cash.

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73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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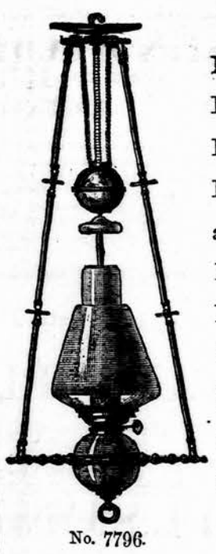
STORM AND PUNKAH-PROOF !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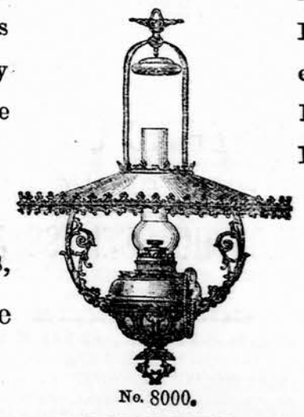
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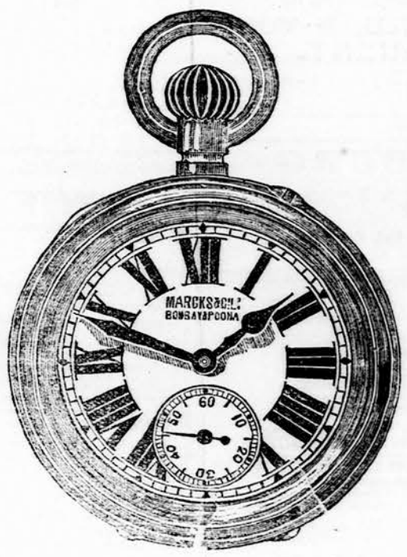

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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